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THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

CALENDAR OF THE SPEECHES <sup>3/4</sup>  
AND OTHER PUBLISHED STATEMENTS  
OF  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT  
1910 - 1920



Compiled by Robert L. Jacoby

General Services Administration  
National Archives and Records Service  
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library  
Hyde Park, N. Y.  
1952

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FOREWORD

The Joint Resolution approved July 18, 1939, establishing the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library authorizes the Archivist of the United States to prepare guides, inventories, and calendars, and to publish and sell such descriptions of the Library's historical materials [53 Stat. 1064, Sec. 205 (d)].

The Library, however, did not receive the major portion of Franklin D. Roosevelt's papers until 1947, and the organization of a staff to prepare aids to scholars as contemplated by the Joint Resolution was not completed until the following year. Since then this staff has necessarily spent much time in preliminary arrangement and grouping of the papers.

The present work is the first publication issued by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library that is in the nature of an aid to the use of papers in the Library. The calendar is an attempt to provide a guide to the "public papers and addresses" of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the first period of his public life. A very considerable part of the analogous papers for the years 1928-1945 have already been published. As a combined list, abstract and index to a hitherto scattered and virtually inaccessible group of papers, the calendar makes available for the first time to all scholars working in the field of American history for the period 1910-1920, as well as to those working on the career of Franklin D. Roosevelt, an important historical source.

The calendar was compiled by Robert L. Jacoby under the supervision first of Martin P. Claussen and, later, of Edgar B. Nixon.

Wayne C. Grover  
Archivist of the United States



## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	vii
Published Statements of Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	1
Appendix.....	127
Index.....	138





## INTRODUCTION

The first period of Franklin D. Roosevelt's public life began on October 6, 1910, when he entered on his campaign for election as State senator from the 26th New York senatorial district. It ended on March 13, 1913, when he resigned from the Senate to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The second period ended on August 9, 1920, when he resigned from the Navy Department to campaign for the Vice-Presidency. This calendar lists all those speeches and other public statements that are known to have been made by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the period from his acceptance of the nomination for the New York State Senate to his resignation from the Navy Department. The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library has texts or other material indicating the content of most of these utterances. If no text is available, it is so stated in the calendar.

The calendar is intended to cover the entire range of Roosevelt's publicly expressed views, and almost every type of "public statement" has been included. The titles and numbers of the bills and resolutions that Roosevelt introduced in the State Senate have already been published (in the Journal of the Senate of the State of New York, 1911-13) and these materials have therefore been excluded from this calendar. The many letters signed by Roosevelt as Acting Secretary of the Navy that were published as parts of the hearings before Congressional Committees have not been included when they are concerned only with matters of routine administrative detail.

The items cited in the calendar are filed in the Library in numbered groups. Roosevelt's papers as State senator, 1911-13, are cited as Group 8; those as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913-20, as Group 9; papers relating to political activities, 1913-20, as Group 10; copies of speeches, writings and other public statements as Group 14; and newspapers, periodicals and books as Group 1. All of these materials may be used at the Library by qualified students, and photostatic and microfilm copies may be obtained.

In order to make the calendar as complete as possible a search was conducted both in the Library's collections and in other sources. Clues to the existence of speeches were sought in Roosevelt's correspondence files and in published sources, and texts, when missing, were sought in newspapers and other publications. There remain, nevertheless, a number of instances in which no indication of the content of speeches has been found. (Remarks made in the New York Senate during this period were recorded in shorthand by the clerk of the Senate, but these notes have never been transcribed.)

In the appendix are listed certain proposed public statements that were probably never issued or uttered, or concerning which the time and place of delivery are not known. The Library will be glad to hear from persons having knowledge of these or other items, so that any new information may be incorporated in future revisions of this calendar.



Sept. 24, 1910 - Aug. 6, 1920

1. Speech before Democratic Second Assembly District Convention, Court House, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Sept. 24, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).
2. Speech accepting nomination as Democratic candidate for State senator from the 26th District, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1910.  
Accepts the nomination and asserts his independence. Promises to serve no special interests but to serve all the people of his district. Expects to have a strenuous campaign but does not fear the final result.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Oct. 6, 1910 (clipping in Scrapbook C, p. 1, Group 8).
3. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Union Square, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1910.  
Charges that the Republican Party is trying to obscure the election issues by raising the specter of "bossism." The Democratic Party of Dutchess County is not run by "bosses." Urges the voters to "clean their house this year" by electing new public servants.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Oct. 22, 1910 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
4. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Millerton, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1910.  
Discusses the political situation in New York State.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Oct. 25, 1910, in Group 8.
5. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Wassaic, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Oct. 25, 1910, in Group 8.
6. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Dover Plains, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Oct. 25, 1910, in Group 8.
7. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Wingdale, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Oct. 25, 1910, in Group 8.
8. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Pawling, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1910.  
The "extravagance and corruption" of the administration in Albany.

Praises Charles Evans Hughes as one of New York's best governors, promises regular future visits to each town to solicit political views, and "would like to know every voter personally whether Republican, Democrat, or Independent." (This summary also covers the seven speeches that follow.)

Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Oct. 26, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).

9. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Patterson, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1910.  
See entry 8.
10. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Holmes, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1910.  
See entry 8.
11. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Poughquag, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1910.  
See entry 8.
12. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Beekmanville, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1910.  
See entry 8.
13. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Green Haven, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1910.  
See entry 8.
14. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Stormville, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1910.  
See entry 8.
15. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Hopewell Junction, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1910.  
See entry 8.
16. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Gay Head, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1910.  
Dutchess County has a model county administration that can be duplicated in the State government. Asks voters to vote for Democrats to bring about reform in Albany. (This summary also covers the eight speeches that follow.)  
Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Oct. 27, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).
17. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Wiccopee, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1910.  
See entry 16.

18. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Fishkill Village, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1910.  
See entry 16.
19. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Wappingers Falls, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1910.  
Asks how long the public will stand for the corrupt lawmakers in Albany. State expenses have increased enormously. Praises John A. Dix, Democratic candidate for governor, as a fine business man.  
Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Oct. 27, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).
20. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, New Hamburg, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1910.  
See entry 16.
21. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Hughsonville, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1910.  
See entry 16.
22. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Chelsea, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1910.  
See entry 16.
23. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Fishkill Landing, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1910.  
See entry 16.
24. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Matteawan, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1910.  
See entry 16.
25. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Hudson, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1910.  
Praises Hudson Valley residents as truly American in their desire for progress and in their independence. The job of representation must be taken more seriously. Past State legislators have given New York State a bad name. His opponent, John F. Schlosser, has not represented the 26th Senatorial District. Asserts his independence and promises good government.  
Hudson (N.Y.) Evening Register, Oct. 28, 1910 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
26. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Copake, N.Y., Oct. 27 or 28, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 7, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).



27. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Ancram, N.Y., Oct. 27 or 28, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 7, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).
28. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Valatie, N.Y., Oct. 27 or 28, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 7, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).
29. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Kinderhook, N.Y., Oct. 27 or 28, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 7, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).
30. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Germantown, N.Y., Oct. 27 or 28, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 7, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).
31. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Philmont, N.Y., Oct. 27 or 28, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 7, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).
32. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1910.  
Along with Richard E. Connell, Democratic candidate for Congress, is delighted at results of speaking tour. Republican leaders are upset at Democrats' success with voters. Congressman Hamilton Fish, Connell's opponent, belittled their trip but crowds were large. Is confident that Connell will be elected. Urges that all the people be represented in legislative matters.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1910 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
33. Two speeches as Democratic candidate for State senator, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1910.  
Democrats have improved conditions in Poughkeepsie and they should be given the chance to do the same in the State government. Promises to represent the people "every hour of the day and every day of the year."  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Nov. 2, 1910 (clipping in Scrapbook C, p. 11, Group 8).
34. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Ludingtonville, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.

35. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Farmers Mills, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.
36. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Kent Cliffs, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.
37. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Tompkins Corners, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.
38. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Adams Corners, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.
39. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Oregon, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.
40. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Philipstown, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1910.  
Stands for honesty and economy in government. Advocates direct, state-wide primary elections.  
Summarized in Cold Spring (N.Y.) Recorder, Nov. 4, 1910, in Group 8.
41. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Cold Spring, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.
42. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Mahopac Falls, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.
43. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Lake Mahopac, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.
44. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Carmel, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.

45. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Brewster, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 4, 1910.
46. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Millbrook, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 5, 1910, in Group 8.
47. Letter to the editor of the Chatham (N.Y.) Republican, about Nov. 5, 1910.  
Replies to newspaper editorials intimating he is not a resident of Dutchess County. He was born and reared in Hyde Park and owns real estate there. Promises to meet all of his constituents and to represent them well.  
Hudson (N.Y.) Republican, Nov. 7, 1910 (typescript in Group 14).
48. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Salt Point, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 5, 1910, in Group 8.
49. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Clinton Hollow, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 5, 1910, in Group 8.
50. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Clinton Corners, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 5, 1910, in Group 8.
51. Speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Hyde Park, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1910.  
Is proud to be a resident of Dutchess County and the town of Hyde Park. Wishes to follow in footsteps of his father by remaining in close touch with the town's affairs. Democrats have improved government of Poughkeepsie and can do the same in Albany. His opponent, Schlosser, has impeded good government. Asks for opportunity to work for honesty and economy in the State Senate.  
Autograph (6 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 5, 1910, in Group 8.
52. Campaign speech at Alton Parker rally, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Nov. 5, 1910, in Group 8.
53. Speech at a Democratic supper, Stissing House, Pine Plains, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in an unidentified Poughkeepsie (N.Y.)



newspaper, Nov. 17, 1910 (clipping in Scrapbook C, p. 14, Group 8).

54. Speech at Amrita Club dinner, Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1910.

His experiences in politics and his visits to the White House. Declares "once a man is elected he does not represent his party but all the people."

Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Dec. 8, 1910 (clipping in Scrapbook C, p. 15, Group 8).

55. Speech, "Co-operative Work Among the Farmers," at Patterson Grange meeting, Patterson, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1910.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Patterson (N.Y.) Weekly News, about Dec. 12, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).

56. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., about Dec. 17, 1910.

Declines to indicate his preference for U.S. Senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, but believes the Democrats in State Legislature will choose a man as "eminent" as Edward M. Shepard.

New York Times, Dec. 18, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).

57. Speech before Democrats of Putnam County, Smalley Inn, Carmel, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1910.

Every man who seeks public office must stand on his own merits and be measured by the public.

Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Dec. 23, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).

58. Letter to a friend, about Dec. 27, 1910.

Invites his constituents to luncheon at his Albany residence after the inauguration.

Hudson (N.Y.) Evening Register, Dec. 31, 1910 (clipping in Scrapbook A, p. 3, Group 8).

59. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., about Jan. 1, 1911.

May be considered for president pro tempore of the State Senate.

Summarized in Albany, (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press, Jan. 2, 1911 (clipping in Scrapbook A, p. 6, Group 8).

60. Extemporaneous statement to Poughkeepsie News-Press, Hyde Park or Poughkeepsie, N.Y., about Jan. 3, 1911.

No comment on William F. Sheehan's candidacy for U.S. Senator.

Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, about Jan. 4, 1911. (clipping in Scrapbook A, p. 6, Group 8).

61. Statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1911.

Favors staying away from the coming Democratic caucus.

Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Citizen, about Jan. 17, 1911 (clipping in Scrapbook A, p. 18, Group 8).

62. Statement to a New York American reporter, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1911.  
Insurgent movement was a "spontaneous movement ... it was not to advance the candidacy of any one candidate." Hopes to secure a nominee for U.S. Senator who will represent the entire party.  
New York American, Jan. 17, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
63. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1911.  
Democratic insurgents are fighting not to elect "any particular person" as U.S. Senator, but "to bust up a caucus that was fixed in advance"; predicts victory.  
Baltimore Star, Jan. 18, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
64. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1911.  
Insurgents are not opposing William F. Sheehan personally as U.S. Senator but in behalf of the principle that representatives should be free to vote as their constituents desire. Sheehan will not be elected unless some Republican members of the legislature are absent from the joint session.  
Chatham (N.Y.) Courier, Jan. 18, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
65. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1911.  
Insurgents are fighting for a principle and not for notoriety. Doubts that Sheehan will get any aid from the Republicans. "Every conceivable sort of pressure" has been brought to bear on insurgents.  
New York Times, Jan. 18, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
66. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1911.  
Sheehan cannot be elected with 25 insurgent votes against him.  
New York American, Jan. 18, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
67. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1911.  
Insurgents are out to win; are not prejudiced against Irish or Catholic candidates, but are simply fighting "boss rule system."  
Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press, Jan. 18, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
68. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1911.  
After first vote in legislature on senatorship, claims that insurgents would have gained votes by having a second balloting on same day.  
Brooklyn (N.Y.) Daily Eagle, Jan. 18, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
69. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1911.  
Insurgents are considering "more than a dozen" men for Senator.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Jan. 19, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
70. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1911.  
Sheehan is beaten and his forces are demoralized.  
New York American, Jan. 19, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

71. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1911.  
Lewis S. Chanler has joined the insurgents and "still others ... will enlist."  
New York Herald, Jan. 19, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
72. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1911.  
Insurgents have not agreed on any one candidate for Senator.  
New York Evening Post, Jan. 19, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
73. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1911.  
Thomas Mott Osborne is issuing his own statements on his activities in opposition to Sheehan's candidacy.  
New York Sun, Jan. 20, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
74. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1911.  
Is unaware that any Tammany detectives are "shadowing" him in connection with the senatorship contest.  
New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 21, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
75. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1911.  
Believes that someone from the Democratic Party could be found who would be satisfactory to all as Senator.  
New York Tribune, Jan. 21, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
76. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1911.  
Insurgents will not pair with Republicans over the week end but will remain on the job in Albany.  
New York Evening Sun, Jan. 21, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
77. Interview with W. A. Warn, New York Times correspondent, Albany, N.Y., about Jan. 21, 1911.  
His boyhood years, his entrance into the campaign of 1910, the issue of "bossism" in that campaign, the insurgents and the senatorship contest in Albany, and his opinion of Theodore Roosevelt.  
Excerpt in New York Times, Jan. 22, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
78. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1911.  
Insurgents will not honor appeal by chairman of Democratic State Committee (Winfield A. Huppuch) that they abide by caucus decision in favor of Sheehan. Insurgents are agreeable to a Democratic "conference," but not a caucus, to discuss any senatorship candidate except Sheehan.  
Different texts in Philadelphia Public Ledger and New York Sun, Jan. 23, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
79. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1911.  
Denies that religion of candidates is an issue in deadlock in senatorship contest.  
Albany (N.Y.) Times-Union, Jan. 23, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

80. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1911.  
Accuses Sheehan of conferring with Thomas F. Ryan, prominent New York City financier and alleged representative of "the interests" supporting Sheehan.  
Ossining (N.Y.) Citizen-Register, Jan. 24, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
81. Statement to W. G. Shepherd, Toledo (Ohio) News-Bee correspondent, Albany, N.Y., about Jan. 23, 1911.  
The "Murphys [Charles F. Murphy], who represent business, must be cleaned out" of politics; caucuses are undemocratic.  
Toledo (Ohio) News-Bee, Jan. 23, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
82. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1911.  
Has had no conference with Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall. Agrees to discuss any candidate but Sheehan.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Jan. 25, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
83. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1911.  
Predicts that insurgent group may act together on matters other than the senatorship dispute.  
Jersey City (N.J.) Journal, Jan. 26, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
84. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1911.  
Denounces Tammany threat to block appointment of Morgan Hoyt, his appointee as clerk of the Senate Forest, Fish, and Game Committee; such "methods of coercion" make insurgents more determined.  
Different texts in New York World and New York Evening World, Jan. 26, 1911 (clippings in Group 8).
85. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1911.  
Criticizes Roman Catholic Bishop Patrick A. Ludden of Syracuse for statement on January 25 that bigotry and "know-nothingism" are involved in insurgents' opposition to Sheehan.  
Rome (N.Y.) Sentinel, Jan. 27, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
86. Anecdote told to the press, Albany, N.Y., about January 1911.  
Illustrates the Tammany attitude in the senatorship contest by an anecdote about an Arkansas school teacher.  
Guthrie (Okla.) Capital, Jan. 28, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
87. Speech at meeting of Southeast Democratic Club, Brewster, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1911.  
Opposed Sheehan for Senator because he (Roosevelt) was a good Democrat. Was absent from the caucus because he knew Sheehan would be chosen.  
Summarized in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Feb. 3, 1911.
88. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., about Jan. 29, 1911.



Promises financial support for insurgents if they are subjected to economic pressure because of their fight against Sheehan.

Buffalo (N.Y.) Enquirer, Jan. 30, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

89. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1911.

Constituents of the insurgents approve of the course taken by them in the senatorship contest.

Binghamton (N.Y.) Evening Herald, Jan. 30, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

90. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1911.

Charles F. Murphy hurts Democratic Party by holding out for Sheehan.

Yonkers (N.Y.) News, Jan. 30, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

91. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y. Jan. 30, 1911.

Admits having had conference with Murphy on senatorship candidates. Insurgents will oppose Sheehan "to the end," but will compromise on any candidate except Sheehan.

Different texts published in Albany (N.Y.) Press, Amsterdam (N.Y.) Sentinel, and New York Times, Jan. 31, 1911 (clippings in Group 8).

92. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1911.

In spite of the fact that he has had talks with Governor Dix and Murphy, insurgents are still opposed to Sheehan.

New York Evening Sun, Jan. 31, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

93. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1911.

Will not say whether he would support a Republican nominee for Senator.

Rochester (N.Y.) Herald, Feb. 1, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

94. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1911.

No Senator will be elected until Sheehan withdraws; insurgents ready to discuss "practically any candidate who has been supported by insurgents individually."

New York American, Feb. 4, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

95. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1911.

Has received over five hundred letters commending him for refusing to vote for the Democratic caucus candidate.

Summarized in Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier, Feb. 5, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

96. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1911.

Insurgents have discussed an "alliance" with Republicans but have made no definite agreement with them.

Brooklyn (N.Y.) Standard-Union, Feb. 4, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

97. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1911.

Admits that Sheehan and his wife were his house guests, but

reaffirms his position on the senatorship contest.

New York American, Feb. 5, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

98. Speech before Columbia County Association, annual dinner, New York, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1911.  
Urges the Association to prepare a history of Columbia County.  
Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Feb. 6, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
99. Extemporaneous statement to the press, New York, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1911.  
Predicts direct primaries and direct nomination of Senators in New York; hopes for recall system as well; the "new spirit" in government; urban vs. rural education; defends political discussions in "village post office"; urges more young men to enter politics.  
New York Evening Globe, Feb. 6, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
100. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1911.  
Knows nothing of report that Sheehan may withdraw from senatorship race if Edward M. Shepard will do likewise. Insurgent position has not changed.  
Different texts in Jamestown (N.Y.) Post and New York Sun, Feb. 6, 1911 (clippings in Group 8).
101. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1911.  
Is confident, after talk with Governor Dix, that Dix will not support Sheehan. Insurgents are prepared to fight "until fall."  
Syracuse (N.Y.) Post-Standard, Feb. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
102. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1911.  
Insurgents will attend the Democratic meeting tonight if it is a "conference," but not if a caucus.  
Rochester (N.Y.) Herald, Feb. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
103. Nominating speech at caucus of Democratic members of State Legislature, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1911.  
Nominates a Tammany designate, Abram I. Elkus, for regent of the University of the State of New York. Outlines Elkus's career and praises his honesty, his ability to crush out fraud in politics, and his fine qualities as a Democrat.  
Albany (N.Y.) Argus, Feb. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
104. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1911.  
Denies that he is inconsistent in nominating Elkus, Tammany candidate, as State University regent while refusing to support Sheehan as Senator. Made speech "in response to a telephone call from New York."  
New York Times, Feb. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
105. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1911.  
Favors legislation to prevent accidents along the New York Central's tracks on 11th Ave., New York.

106. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1911.  
Predicts that all insurgents will attend the Democratic conference on February 8 to select a candidate for Senator.  
Batavia (N.Y.) News, Feb. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
107. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1911.  
Declines to reveal who initiated idea of Democratic conference scheduled for February 8; suggested it about "4,000 times," and "perhaps they took one of my suggestions."  
New York Evening Mail, Feb. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
108. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1911.  
Praises Democratic conference scheduled for February 8. "I am a Democrat and want peace."  
Brooklyn (N.Y.) Daily Times, Feb. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
109. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1911.  
Will attend Democratic conference on February 8 and other insurgents will attend "as they deem best"; preconference meeting of insurgents will be held on afternoon of February 7.  
Brooklyn (N.Y.) Standard-Union, Feb. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
110. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1911.  
Refuses to say whether he was consulted in advance about the Democratic conference scheduled for February 8.  
New York Evening World, Feb. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
111. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1911.  
Predicts that Sheehan cannot win Democratic nomination for Senator at Democratic conference to be held on February 8.  
Binghamton (N.Y.) Daily Republican, Feb. 8, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
112. Extemporaneous statements to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1911.  
Comments on certain uncomplimentary photographs and sketches of him that have appeared in various newspapers.  
Excerpt in New York Evening Telegram, Feb. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
113. Extemporaneous statements to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1911.  
Predicts that Sheehan will not be selected as senatorial nominee by Democratic conference.  
New York Evening Sun, Feb. 8, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
114. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1911.  
No formal program of speeches is planned for February 8 Democratic conference to decide on a senatorial nominee.  
Summarized in Binghamton (N.Y.) Herald, Feb. 8, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

115. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1911.  
When questioned about the report that former President Theodore Roosevelt was advising him in the senatorship contest, denies that he has communicated with him at all and implies that the difference in their parties would preclude such cooperation.  
Different texts in New York Evening Post, Feb. 8, 1911, and Rochester (N.Y.) Herald, Feb. 9, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
116. Remarks at conference of Democratic members of State Legislature, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1911.  
Endorses remarks of Robert F. Wagner, majority leader of State Senate, that all Democrats should get together and agree on a senatorial nominee.  
Summarized in Albany (N.Y.) Journal, Feb. 8, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
117. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1911.  
Agrees with Senator Thomas H. Cullen that Democratic conference held to agree on a senatorial nominee was unsuccessful.  
New York Evening World, Feb. 8, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
118. Autobiographical sketch for the New York Red Book, Feb. 9, 1911.  
Describes his education, election, public activities and Hyde Park background; tells of his father's accomplishments.  
Typescript (2 pp.) in "Speeches by Franklin D. Roosevelt" file, Group 8. New York Red Book (Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., 1911), pp. 95-96, in Group 1.
119. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1911.  
Political rally to be held in Buffalo for Sheehan will have no effect on insurgents.  
New York World, Feb. 13, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
120. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1911.  
Predicts that Governor Dix will not intervene with insurgents on behalf of Sheehan.  
Summarized in New York American, Feb. 15, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
121. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1911.  
Denounces introduction of religious issue into senatorship fight.  
Newark (N.J.) Evening News, Feb. 15, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
122. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1911.  
Denies knowing of any offer by Sheehan to withdraw, along with Shepard, from senatorship contest.  
Gloversville (N.Y.) Leader, Feb. 15, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
123. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1911.  
The increased vote for John D. Kernan, of Utica, for senatorial



nominee is important only as proof of unity of insurgents.

Summarized in Gloversville (N.Y.) Leader, Feb. 15, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

124. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1911.

Declines to explain changing his vote from Shepard to Kernan.

Rochester (N.Y.) Union and Advertiser, Feb. 15, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

125. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1911.

Commenting on Governor Dix's message on the reorganization of the State government, favors placing responsibility on individual State officials and opposes commissions as administrative bodies.

New York Tribune, Feb. 17, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

126. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1911.

Departure of Charles F. Murphy from Albany will not change insurgents' vote; any shift must come from Sheehan's supporters.

New York American, Feb. 17, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

127. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1911.

Solid opposition of insurgents to Sheehan continues.

New York World, Feb. 17, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

128. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1911.

Declines to discuss invitation received by insurgents to attend a dinner of Club "C" (a civic group) in New York on March 3.

New York Journal, Feb. 18, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

129. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1911.

Hesitates to accept Club "C" invitation for fear it may be interpreted as a move to promote an independent party.

New York World, Feb. 18, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

130. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1911.

Invitation to Club "C" dinner is a compliment to the insurgents.

Summarized in New York Times, Feb. 17, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

131. Extemporaneous statement to the press, New York, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1911.

Admires Martin W. Littleton's courage in announcing his candidacy for Senator; questions the wisdom of his action. Insurgents may support Littleton as individuals.

Different texts in New York Herald, New York Evening Journal, and Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript, Feb. 20, 1911 (clippings in Group 8).

132. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1911.

Declines "extended comment" on withdrawal of Edward M. Shepard from senatorship race. Reiterates insurgent opposition to Sheehan.

New York Herald, Feb. 27, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

133. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1911.  
Intends to vote for John D. Kernan on next senatorial ballot.  
Brooklyn (N.Y.) Standard-Union, Feb. 27, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
134. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1911.  
After conference with Governor Dix, declares that Dix will not be  
chosen senatorial nominee. Sheehan will never be elected.  
Amsterdam (N.Y.) Sentinel, Feb. 28, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
135. Formal statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1911.  
Urges Democrats to find a senatorial nominee among the several who  
would be acceptable.  
New York Times, Feb. 28, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
136. Statement in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1911.  
Protests against bill to shift expense of criminal investigations  
to the counties.  
Summarized in New York Tribune, Feb. 28, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
137. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1911.  
Criticizes Charles F. Murphy's defense of Tammany Hall's action in  
senatorial contest as a "clever document, but based on false premises."  
Rochester (N.Y.) Post Express, Feb. 28, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
138. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1911.  
Commenting on statement by Sheehan that he would abide by the deci-  
sion of a new caucus if one were called, reiterates that insurgents  
will not participate in any caucuses or conferences "arranged under  
Tammany auspices."  
Ossining (N.Y.) Citizen, Mar. 11, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
139. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 2, 1911.  
Insurgents are anxious to end deadlock in senatorship contest but  
will not accept Sheehan. Insurgents will not oppose some other "suit-  
able man" suggested by Murphy.  
New York World, Mar. 3, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
140. Informal remarks at dinner of Club "C," New York, N.Y., Mar. 3, 1911.  
Thanks the speakers for honor paid to insurgents; they will continue  
fight on senatorship issue until December 31 if necessary.  
Excerpt in New York Tribune, Mar. 4, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
141. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 4, 1911.  
Is glad that Governor Dix has urged the legislature to elect some-  
one other than Sheehan Senator.  
New York American, Mar. 5, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
142. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 4, 1911.  
Withdrawal of Sheehan from senatorship contest will not lead insur-  
gents into a Tammany "trap" binding them to another Murphy candidate.  
Insurgents will continue to refuse to enter a caucus to select a candi-

date.

New York Times, Mar. 5, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

143. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 6, 1911.

Spoke with Governor Dix today about the Senatorship; another conversation is scheduled for tomorrow morning; will have Dix as a dinner guest tomorrow night.

Excerpt in Utica (N.Y.) Daily Press, Mar. 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

144. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 9, 1911.

Fears that Murphy will use the proposed caucus to force upon insurgents another unacceptable senatorial candidate.

New York Times, Mar. 10, 1911 (typescript in Group 14).

145. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 10, 1911.

With withdrawal of Sheehan from senatorship contest imminent, promises that insurgents will accept a candidate who measures "up to the standard" they have established, whether or not he is proposed by Charles F. Murphy's Tammany supporters.

New York Evening World, Mar. 10, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

146. Speech at monthly dinner of Hope Congregational Church Brotherhood, Springfield, Mass., Mar. 10, 1911.

DeWitt Clinton, as Governor of New York, 1817-22, realized the importance of the Mohawk River route for shipping western products to the East. The people have overwhelmingly approved increasing size of Erie Canal, and work will be completed in two or three years. New barge canal will be for large, electrically powered barges. Troy, Albany and New York will be the terminal points and New England railroads will handle the transshipped goods.

Typescript (3 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Summarized in Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Mar. 11, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

147. St. Patrick's Day speech at joint session of State Legislature, Albany, N.Y., Mar 17, 1911.

Replying to Assemblyman James Oliver, defends insurgent "minority"; majority rule of England caused Ireland's sorrow; Ireland's fight for freedom.

Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Mar. 18, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

148. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 22, 1911.

Declines to say whether he will attend the new Democratic caucus on senatorship contest; feels free to attend or not; never said that he would not enter a caucus on this subject.

Excerpt in New York Times, Mar. 23, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

149. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 23, 1911.

Does not yet know whether insurgents will enter caucus to decide on



a Senator.

New York Evening World, Mar. 23, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

150. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 30, 1911.

Admits that insurgents are now ready to enter a caucus on the Senatorship - "a stand inconsistent with their former position."

Saratoga Springs (N.Y.) Saratogian, Mar. 30, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

151. Speech in joint session of State Legislature, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 31, 1911.

Insurgents' past position on election of a Senator has been one of exercising independent judgment; they are not "irregulars," and they will continue to support the Democratic Party. Praises James A. O'Gorman and announces his vote for him.

Different texts in Saratoga Springs (N.Y.) Sun and New York Evening Post, Apr. 1, 1911 (clippings in Group 8).

152. Formal statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Apr. 1, 1911.

Praises election of James A. O'Gorman, Justice of the State Supreme Court, as Senator. Believes that he will not represent any special interests and that insurgents followed desires of their constituents in choosing him. O'Gorman would probably have been accepted at any time. Praises insurgents' activities during past three months.

Autograph (3 pp.), in Group 14. New York Evening Post, Apr. 1, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

153. Speech, "Politics and the Young Man," before Y.M.C.A. of Greater New York, annual students' dinner, New York, N.Y., Apr. 1, 1911.

Recalls senatorship contest just ended and criticizes young men's lack of interest in politics. Favors direct primaries and hopes system will be installed in near future.

Excerpt in New York American, Apr. 2, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

154. Speech in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., Apr. 20, 1911.

Introduces a resolution urging the Congressmen from New York State to work for direct election of Senators; urges its passage because of popular demand for it.

Summarized in New York Times, Apr. 21, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

155. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Apr. 27, 1911.

Denounces Murtaugh's highway commission reorganization bill because it will increase danger of political patronage, and because it is "filled with glaring inconsistencies."

New York Evening Mail, Apr. 27, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

156. Informal speech before Legislative Correspondents' Association, annual dinner, Albany, N.Y., Apr. 27, 1911.

Political insurgency is a method of getting what you want "without chloroform and sandbags."

- Summarized in New York Times, Apr. 28, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
157. Speech before Gridiron Club, annual dinner, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Apr. 29, 1911.  
Pays tribute to newspapermen.  
Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, May 1, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
158. Informal speech upon presentation of loving cup to Roosevelt by "Insurgents," Albany, N.Y., May 3, 1911.  
Hopes that the cup will be a reminder of loyalty to a principle dear to him.  
Summarized in unidentified newspaper, May 3, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
159. Remarks in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., May 8, 1911.  
Blames Senate Finance Committee for failure to act on appropriation bill to protect state's forests from fire.  
Albany (N.Y.) Journal, May 9, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
160. Statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., May 19, 1911.  
Plans to oppose appointment of Daniel F. Cohalan to the New York Supreme Court.  
Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, May 20, 1911, in Group 8.
161. Statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., about May 22, 1911.  
There are no valid objections to the appointment of Daniel F. Cohalan as justice of the State Supreme Court.  
Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, May 23, 1911, in Group 8.
162. Letter to Prof. Laura J. Wylie, president of the Dutchess County Equal Suffrage League, about May 23, 1911.  
Supports equal franchise for women. The issue should be referred to the people of the State before the legislature acts on it.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Daily Eagle, May 30, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
163. Public telegram to the New York Times, from Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 30, 1911.  
Did not see Samuel Untermyer's letter to Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York charging that the insurgents were influenced by "Wall Street," until after the election of Senator O'Gorman. Denies that the letter effected the election in any way.  
New York Times, May 31, 1911 (typescript in Group 14).
164. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., May 31, 1911.  
Untermyer's letter to Gaynor had no effect on the election of O'Gorman as Senator.  
Albany (N.Y.) Globe and Commercial Advertiser, May 31, 1911 (clip-

ping in Group 8).

165. Remarks in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., June 6, 1911.  
Denounces Murtaugh bill to eliminate present State Highway Commission as a "patchwork, crazy quilt" scheme; claims his constituents would not permit him to vote in its favor.  
Excerpt in New York Times, June 7, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
166. Remarks in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., June 7, 1911.  
Opposes a reappropriation for bridge construction in his own district and proposes that money "be returned to the State treasury."  
New York World, June 8, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
167. Speech at farmers' picnic, Lake Hammersley, Pawling, N.Y., June 16, 1911.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in unidentified newspaper (probably Poughkeepsie, N.Y.), about June 1911 (clipping in Group 8) and a letter from C. B. F. Pease to Roosevelt, June 12, 1917, in Group 9.
168. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., June 22, 1911.  
Prompted by incident in recent Democratic caucus involving Senator James J. Frawley, amateur boxer, tells of his boyhood prowess as a boxer.  
New York Evening Globe, June 22, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
169. Remarks in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., June 27, 1911.  
In voting for Loomis bill to change Court of Claims to Board of Claims, asserts that bill corrects a wrong committed for partisan reasons by the Republicans in 1904 and 1906.  
Published in unidentified newspaper (probably New York City), June 27, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
170. Remarks in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., July 18, 1911.  
Asks that direct primary issue be discussed on floor of State Senate.  
Published in unidentified newspaper (probably Albany, N.Y.), about July 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
171. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., about Sept. 1, 1911.  
Reaffirms his support of a direct-nominations bill. Urges Governor Dix to "send a special message to the legislature every day" until the people are aroused to the necessity of this law.  
Published in an unidentified Albany (N.Y.) newspaper, about Sept. 1, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).
172. Statement on a Federal divorce law, Albany, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1911.  
Will introduce a resolution calling on New York's congressional delegation to work for a uniform Federal divorce law to replace complex State legislation. Control of legislation governing marriages

should remain, however, with the States.

Excerpts in New York Herald, Sept. 8, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

173. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1911.

Every legislator should consider carefully the proposed Cullen-Foley charter for New York City. The proposal is a poor one. Asks for a free and full discussion of all changes. Protests against rushing the charter through the legislature.

Brooklyn (N.Y.) Citizen and New York Press, Sept. 8, 1911 (clippings in Group 8).

174. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1911.

Will vote against the proposed Cullen-Foley charter for New York City unless the mayor's veto on transit matters is eliminated and the State Civil Service Commission retains its supervisory power over the municipal civil service board.

Different texts in New York American, Sept. 18, 1911, and Albany (N.Y.) Evening Journal, Sept. 19, 1911 (clippings in Group 8).

175. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1911.

Ferris-Blauvelt direct primary bill, just passed by the State Legislature, is "the first and real step toward direct nominations..." but it perpetuates the party committee and the present form of the primary ballot.

New York Sun, Oct. 5, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

176. Statement on the "insurgent" movement, Oct. 31, 1911.

Origin and objectives of the "insurgent" movement which culminated in the election of Judge A. O'Gorman.

Typescript (2 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in Group 14. Published in 1911 Report of the Legislative Voters Association of the State of New York (n.p., 1911) (the Association's own pamphlet, 21 pp.), p. 3, in Box 1, Group 8.

177. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1911.

The recent election was a rebuke to Charles F. Murphy and other Democratic "bosses." "In my judgment the tremendous majority in the Assembly voted by the people of the State is due in no small measure to the treatment of the insurgent Democrats by Murphy and his lieutenants up-State."

Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press, Nov. 10, 1911 (clipping in Group 8).

178. Lecture, "U.S. Navy," before Pleasant Valley Free Library Association, Pleasant Valley, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1911.

Mentioned in letters from H. M. W. Magill to Roosevelt, Oct. 19 and Dec. 11, 1911, in Group 8. (A second lecture may also have been given in February 1913.)



179. Letter to the editor of the Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle, from Hyde Park, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1911.

Reminds the voters of Dutchess County that, under the new Direct Nominations Law, they must enroll in their respective parties to vote in the coming primaries.

Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Daily Eagle, about Dec. 24, 1911 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 2, Group 8).

180. Statement to the press, Lafayette Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., the morning of Dec. 23, 1911.

"The next chairman of the Democratic State Committee ... must be a man free from the influence of Tammany Hall." Plans to offer several amendments to the direct primary law in the coming session of the New York State Legislature.

Buffalo (N.Y.) News, Dec. 23, 1911 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 3, Group 8).

181. Speech before Saturn Club, Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., the evening of Dec. 23, 1911.

The government of New York State is not a democracy since the laws are not made by representatives of the voters but by small groups who control the legislature. Voters have little choice between the Republican and Democratic machines. The American man is fighting for political freedom and discarding the old bosses.

Typescript (13 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Published in Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier, Dec. 24, 1911 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 4, Group 8).

182. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1912.

Hopes that the State Senate will not adjourn before completing necessary legislation, such as a new fish and game law, water storage laws, appropriation bills and a direct primary law.

Excerpts in Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press, Jan. 12, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 11, Group 8).

183. Statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1912.

The election law will be revised by a committee of Senators to eliminate those provisions declared unconstitutional by the courts. Other changes will make elections more economical for the counties.

Excerpts in Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press, Jan. 24, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 13, Group 8).

184. Speech before Harvard Club, 47th annual dinner, New York, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1912.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Harvard Graduates' Magazine, XX (March 1912), 515, in Group 1 and in New York Times, Jan. 27, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 13, Group 8).

185. Statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., about January 1912.

The "short" primary bill will not pass the Senate before the more



comprehensive bill which generally amends the primary law.

Summarized in an unidentified Albany (N.Y.) newspaper, about January 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 16, Group 8).

186. Statement to the press prior to Harvard Club dinner, Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1912.

Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo can be confirmed as public service commissioner. There are two bills before the State Senate to correct ambiguities and errors in the primary law.

Excerpts in an unidentified Buffalo (N.Y.) newspaper, Feb. 3, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 19, Group 8).

187. Speech, "Harvard Men in Politics," at Harvard Club annual dinner, Saturn Club, Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1912.

Urges every Buffalo Harvard man to attend the June meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in New York City. "Would like to see a Harvard man succeed John Olmsted as public service commissioner." Is delighted at Harvard men's participation in local politics; this will help their municipalities and "nationalize" the university.

Excerpts in Buffalo (N.Y.) Sunday Times and Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier, Feb. 4, 1912 (clippings in Scrapbook B, pp. 18-19, Group 8).

188. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1912.

Describes drowning of two men and a woman at Niagara Falls, N.Y., when ice bridge across Niagara River disintegrated.

Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Feb. 8, 1912 (typescript in Group 14).

189. Speech in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1912.

Argues with Majority Leader Robert F. Wagner that the "long" and "short" bills to amend the primary law should be passed simultaneously.

Excerpts in New York Sun, Feb. 15, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 21, Group 8).

190. Statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., about Feb. 16, 1912.

The Democratic voters of the State should be allowed to choose their delegates to the national convention to be held in Baltimore.

Excerpts in an unidentified Albany (N.Y.) newspaper, about Feb. 16, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 23, Group 8).

191. Speech before the joint legislative committee on forestry, Assembly Chamber, Albany, N.Y., about Feb. 16, 1912.

Praises Gifford Pinchot and Dan Beard.

Mentioned in an unidentified Albany (N.Y.) newspaper, about Feb. 16, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 23, Group 8).

192. Speech before the New York State Bankers' Association, Group Five, Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1912.

The men who run for public office are more important than political platforms. "For forty years the platforms haven't been carried out." Business conditions today are fundamentally sound.

Excerpts in Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press, Feb. 18, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 38, Group 8).

193. Speech in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1912.

Opposes the confirmation of Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell for health officer of the port of New York because of his lack of experience with communicable diseases.

Summarized in an unidentified Albany (N.Y.) newspaper, Feb. 20, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 26, Group 8).

194. Speech, "Service," before Y.M.C.A., Rhinebeck, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1912.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Rhinebeck (N.Y.) Gazette, Mar. 2, 1912.

195. Speech, "Civic Duty," before a union meeting of churches in Rhinebeck, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1912.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Rhinebeck (N.Y.) Gazette, Mar. 2, 1912.

196. Speech before People's Forum, Troy, N.Y., Mar. 3, 1912.

Reviews the search for individual freedom throughout history. The present struggle one for liberty of the community. Cooperation must replace competition. Conservation of natural resources in Germany and failure to conserve in ancient China. Urges that the food supply be put on an economical and productive basis by cooperation. Denounces trusts as evil because they do not serve the community.

Autograph (3 pp., incomplete) and typescript (11 pp., incomplete) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Published in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Mar. 5, 1912 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14), and Troy (N.Y.) Record, Mar. 4, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).

197. Speech before Business Men's Luncheon Club, Morgan House, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Mar. 4, 1912.

Advocates development of rural areas along with the city. A progressive city encourages the farmer to trade. Children should be brought up in pure country air. Recommends development of surrounding countryside.

Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Mar. 4, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 27, Group 8).

198. Speech, "The Regulation of Large Corporations and Trusts," before Current Topic Club, Troy, N.Y., Mar. 7, 1912.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Arthur Molnar to Roosevelt, Jan. 30, 1912, in "Speaking Invitations" file, Group 8, and a letter from Arvie Eldred, Superintendent of Schools, Troy, N.Y., to Roosevelt, Dec. 23, 1915, in "Invitations" file, Group 9. Not published in Troy newspapers.

199. Speech in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 13, 1912.

Denounces the "political Manchus" who rejected Herbert P. Bissell

as a public service commissioner and declares war on Tammany Hall.

Excerpts in New York Times and American, Mar. 14, 1912 (clippings in Scrapbook B, pp. 40-41, Group 8).

200. Speech in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 25, 1912.

The site at Wingdale selected for a state prison is a swamp and should be abandoned.

Excerpts in Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press, Mar. 26, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 56, Group 8).

201. Speech in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 27, 1912.

Praises the water power bill introduced by Senator Howard R. Bayne as "constructive" and "progressive."

Excerpts in New York World, Mar. 28, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).

202. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Mar. 31, 1912.

Congratulates State Senate for defeating the Ferris-Patrie conservation bill, "one of the worst ever attempted" and "a frame-up ... in the interest of the private power interests."

Published in an unidentified Albany (N.Y.) newspaper, Apr. 1, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).

203. Public letter to Commission on New Prisons, Albany, N.Y., Apr. 8, 1912.

Is aware that Wingdale, in Dutchess County, may be abandoned as a prison site. Recommends that other State land at Wingdale be used for the prison or for other State purposes.

Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Apr. 9, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 68, Group 8).

204. Speech before the Intercollegiate Civic League, annual convention, New York, N.Y., Apr. 11, 1912.

College men should participate more actively in politics because their chances of civic success are greater. Statistics on college graduates' participation in public life show their lack of interest. Recommends strong affiliations with established political groups rather than attempts at individual action. Stresses need for enrollment in primary elections; is opposed to blind partisanship in politics.

Report of the Convention of the Intercollegiate Civic League, 1912, (New York, 1912), pp. 68-72 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

205. Memorial Day speech before members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Philmont, N.Y., May 30, 1912.

Causes of Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and the Civil War.

Thanks Civil War veterans for their guidance to men of the present and hopes the United States may profit by unity they achieved.

Autograph (8 pp.) and photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.

206. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Hyde Park, N.Y., May 31, 1912.  
There will be no split in the Democratic Party in the coming election; it is too early to discuss State politics. Hopes that the Democrats will win the Presidency.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, June 1, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 72, Group 8).
207. Public letter to State Conservation Commissioner, sent from Hyde Park, N.Y., June 4, 1912.  
A \$25 fee is too high for shad-fishing net license. Many fishermen will quit business if this fee is maintained.  
Five carbon typescripts (1 p. each) in "Conservation Bills" file, Group 8. Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, June 15, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 73, Group 8).
208. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Hyde Park, N.Y., about June 13, 1912.  
Cost of shad-fishing licenses will be adjusted by the Conservation Commission. No license is needed to fish with a rod and line in Hudson River.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, June 15, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 73, Group 8).
209. Telegram to Woodrow Wilson, July 3, 1912.  
Congratulates him on behalf of the New York State Wilson Conference on his nomination for the Presidency.  
New York Evening Telegram, July 3, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).
210. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Sea Girt, N.J., July 3, 1912.  
Theodore Roosevelt was hoping for the nomination of Champ Clark instead of Wilson.  
New York Times, July 4, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 94, Group 8).
211. Open letter to independent Democrats of New York State, July 11, 1912.  
The present leadership of New York Democrats is destructive of party unity. A new organization is proposed -- Empire State Democracy -- to nominate a State ticket in opposition to Tammany Hall. (Letter is co-signed by Lawrence B. Dunham, temporary secretary.)  
New York Times, July 13, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 98, Group 8).
212. Open letter to the voters of New York State, about July 17, 1912.  
As temporary chairman of the Empire State Democracy, quotes from its resolutions, adopted July 17, 1912, that a permanent organization should be formed with its aim "the promotion of the cause of true democracy ... throughout the State." Organization proposes to work for "intelligent party leadership, progressive legislation," and "efficient administration," and invites Democrats to participate. (Letter is co-signed by Lawrence B. Dunham, temporary secretary.)



Carbon typescript (2 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, and printed copy in "Empire State Democracy" file, Group 8. Ossining (N.Y.) Democratic Register, July 27, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).

213. Speech before Hyde Park and Staatsburg Fire Departments, Hyde Park, N.Y., July 26, 1912.

Urges clean elections in fall and asks for a resurrection of the Elmira compact.

Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, July 27, 1912.

214. Speech at Empire State Democracy meeting, New York, N.Y., July 29, 1912.

The Empire State Democracy movement represents a big majority of voters who are demanding their rights, while Charles F. Murphy represents a small clique.

Excerpt in New York Herald, July 30, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).

215. Speech at Dutchess County Pomona Grange picnic, Upton Lake, Dutchess County, N.Y., about July 1912.

No text in Library. Mentioned in an unidentified Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) newspaper, about July 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 116, Group 8).

216. Speech accepting renomination as Democratic candidate for State senator from the 26th District, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1912.

Repeats part of his first acceptance speech of Oct. 6, 1910.

Pledges his support to Democrats of the district. Asks that he be accepted on his record. Emphasizes his belief in representative government.

Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Aug. 26, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 118, Group 8).

217. Speech at a dinner to Civil War veterans, Armory, Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1912.

"In time the Civil War will be a great epoch to American people ... What they [Civil War veterans] did for the present generation and generations to come can never be forgotten ..."

Excerpts in Hudson (N.Y.) Evening Register, Sept. 6, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).

218. Public letter to New York Times, sent from Hyde Park, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1912.

Discusses methods of selecting heads of departments of the State government. The long ballot results in the election of many unqualified officials. Advocates the short ballot with department heads appointed by and directly responsible to the governor. Suggests a plank be included in the Democratic State platform favoring the short ballot.

Carbon typescript (4 pp.), with an addition in Roosevelt's hand, of a letter from Roosevelt to C. R. Miller, editor, New York Times, in

Group 8. New York Times, Sept. 8, 1912.

219. Speech as candidate for re-election as State Senator, Stahl's Hall, Patterson, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1912.  
Urges election of Duncan C. Seger for New York State Assembly.  
Summarized in Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Sept. 27, 1912, in Group 8.
220. Speech at Home Day services at the Lutheran church, Churchtown, Columbia County, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1912.  
The need for good homes.  
Summarized in Hudson (N.Y.) Register, about Sept. 25, 1912 (clipping in Scrapbook B, p. 122, Group 8).
221. Letter to the editor of the Hudson Register, from Hyde Park, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1912.  
Is not a delegate to the convention at Syracuse and will not "bolt" the regular Democratic ticket as he is a candidate for State Senator on this ticket.  
Hudson (N.Y.) Register, about Sept. 22, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).
222. Political advertisement addressed to farmers of Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties, Oct. 13, 1912.  
Promises to introduce a bill to correct abuses of farmers by commission merchants.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Courier, Oct. 13, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).
223. Political advertisement addressed to fruit growers of Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties, about October 20, 1912.  
Supports movement for standardizing size of fruit barrels. Is indebted to Alexander Hoover, Democratic candidate for assembly from Columbia County, for facts which led him to support the proposed amendment.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Courier, Oct. 20, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).
224. Letter to Cold Spring (N.Y.) Recorder, Oct. 23, 1912.  
No text in Library. Published in Cold Spring (N.Y.) Recorder, Oct. 25, 1912. Mentioned in a letter from Joseph P. Shea to Roosevelt, Oct. 28, 1912, in "Re-election Campaign of 1912" file, Group 8.
225. Letter to a Putnam County taxpayer, about Oct. 25, 1912.  
The "Elm Tree" route for a proposed road through Putnam County seems to be accepted by the State Highway Department despite efforts to change it.  
Excerpt in New York Times, Oct. 27, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).
226. Telegram of condolence to Mrs. Richard E. Connell, New York, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1912.  
Is shocked at death of Congressman Connell. Regrets that illness prevents him from leaving his room to visit Mrs. Connell.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Oct. 31, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).

227. Statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1912.  
Results of the 1912 election in New York State.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Rev. O. R. Miller to Roosevelt, Nov. 10, 1912, in "O. R. Miller" file, Group 8.
228. Speech before Dutchess County Pomona Grange, Masonic Temple, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 4, 1912.  
Proposals to regulate commission merchants will meet considerable opposition but are in the public interest. The coming session of the Legislature will consider farm credits and marketing of farm produce.  
Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Daily Eagle, Dec. 5, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).
229. Speech before Poughkeepsie Grange, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1912.  
Urges Grangers to support the commission merchants' bill, an amendment to the Agricultural Law.  
Summarized in an unidentified Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) newspaper, Dec. 23, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).
230. Speech at Chamber of Commerce luncheon club, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1912.  
On theme of "permanency," has faith in opportunities for youth who stay in the East, criticizes "vast waste" in East, and is proud of the past growth of Dutchess County and Poughkeepsie.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Star, about Jan. 1, 1913 (clipping in Group 8).
231. Remarks in State Senate, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1913.  
During debate on the Constitutional amendment providing for direct election of Senators, replies to a critic by asserting that no distinction can be made between a State and the "sovereign power of the people" of that State.  
Published in an unidentified Albany (N.Y.) newspaper, Jan. 15, 1913 (clipping in Group 8).
232. Statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., about Jan. 22, 1913.  
Because of wasteful conditions in agricultural marketing, the producer receives but 45 cents of each dollar paid by the consumer.  
Summarized in an unidentified New York City newspaper, Jan. 25, 1913 (clipping in "Commission Merchants Bill" file, Group 8).
233. Speech before Albany Drug Club, annual dinner, Albany, N.Y., about January 1913.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in an unidentified Albany (N.Y.) newspaper, about January 1913 (clipping in Group 8).
234. Extemporaneous statement to the press, New York, N.Y., Mar. 6, 1913.  
His bill giving "home rule" to second- and third-class cities provides for optional form of government. As to first-class cities like New York and Buffalo, it will be easier to amend their charters than to enact general legislation covering them.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Mar. 7, 1913 (clipping in Group 8).



235. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Mar. 19, 1913.  
 Recalling the action of Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in mobilizing the Atlantic fleet, reminds the press, "There's a Roosevelt on the job today."  
 New York Evening Sun, Mar. 19, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 6, Group 9).
236. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Mar. 19, 1913.  
 Hopes work of French officers engaged in determining the longitude of Washington and Paris by a new method will be successful.  
 Summarized in New York Tribune, Mar. 20, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 2, Group 9).
237. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Mar. 20, 1913.  
 During an inspection of the Washington Navy Yard, comments on the congestion in storage rooms.  
 Summarized in Washington Post, Mar. 21, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 3, Group 9).
238. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 29, 1913.  
 Is impressed by extent of the land area and equipment of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Advocates construction of a 1,700-foot dry dock. Requests the cooperation of Philadelphia in improving lands adjacent to the yard.  
 Philadelphia Press, Mar. 30, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 25, Group 9).
239. Extemporaneous statements to the press, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 6, 1913.  
 Recalls his newspaper "scoop" of the news that President Eliot of Harvard proposed to vote for McKinley, by which he gained his place on the Harvard Crimson. Intends to familiarize himself with the navy yards by visiting all of them. Decries the lack of attention paid to naval records. Advocates a navy capable of protecting our coasts and ports.  
 Philadelphia Record, Apr. 6, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 45, Group 9).
240. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., about Apr. 7, 1913.  
 Advocates a system of naval reserves including a naval brigade to be formed in Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and Albany. Desires to improve the life and working conditions of sailors. Proposes establishing "home" yards where the families of naval personnel may remain.  
 Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Apr. 8, 1913 (photostat in Group 14).
241. Letter to Major J. E. M. Wright, committeeman of Machinists' Helpers, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., Apr. 8, 1913.  
 Dissenting from the argument that helpers are not paid enough at the Portsmouth Yard, points out that the wages are higher than comparable wages at adjacent private industrial plants.



Published in an unidentified Portsmouth (Va.) newspaper, Apr. 17, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 52, Group 9).

242. Speech before the Navy League of the United States, eighth annual convention, Washington, D.C., Apr. 10, 1913.  
Policy of the new administration favors a large and efficient navy. Asks members of the Navy League to aid in popularizing the naval establishment. The United States plans to maintain a fleet; war is still a possibility. How the Navy affords men industrial training and builds better citizens.  
Two carbon typescripts, with additions in Roosevelt's hand (3 pp. each), in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpts in Boston Herald, Apr. 11, 1913 (clipping in Group 9) and New York Times, Apr. 11, 1913.
243. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Philadelphia, Pa. Apr. 13, 1913.  
Praises effort to construct parks near the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Was surprised to see the unsightly conditions outside the yard when on his visit of inspection of March 30.  
Published in an unidentified Philadelphia newspaper, Apr. 14, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 51, Group 9).
244. Speech before the International Association of Machinists, Columbia Lodge No. 174, Naval Lodge Hall, Washington, D.C., Apr. 30, 1913.  
Urges cooperation between mechanics and the navy yard department heads.  
Mentioned in Washington Post, Apr. 30, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 61, Group 9).
245. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., May 12, 1913.  
Formation of naval preparatory schools should be encouraged, with naval officers as instructors and annual appropriations for worthy schools.  
Summarized in New York Tribune, May 13, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 29, Group 9).
246. Remarks at the Boston Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., May 19, 1913.  
At a conference between yard employees and Government representatives, promises to minimize piecework and bonus systems, to employ Navy enlisted men only up to 1 percent of any job, and to provide more work for the yard to maintain steady employment.  
Summarized in Boston Daily Globe, May 20, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 77, Group 9).
247. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Boston, Mass., May 19, 1913.  
Denies that the Navy is mobilizing for war with Japan.  
Boston Herald, May 20, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 72, Group 9).
248. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Boston, Mass., May 25, 1913.

The Navy is in excellent condition. The bellicose statements of some jingoes add to the layman's knowledge of the workings of the Army and Navy in peacetime.

Washington Times, May 26, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 79, Group 9).

249. Commencement address, North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Raleigh, N.C., May 26, 1913.

Calls the Navy a great college of mechanical arts and himself a "hayseed." Says, "Young Man, Stay East", in recommending a return to the five thousand population-depleted farms of the East. Agricultural production has failed to keep pace with population growth. Contrasts the abandoned rural villages of the East with prosperous western communities. Praises the intelligent development of North Carolina.

Autograph notes (9 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer, May 27, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 100, Group 9).

250. Speech at unveiling of a battlefield monument, Sackets Harbor, N.Y., May 29, 1913.

Is pleased to represent the Navy. Reads the official report of the battle by General Jacob Brown written on May 29, 1813. Commends the Daughters of 1812 for their patriotic efforts. Condemns the manner in which historical records are housed in Washington, D.C., and hopes that Congress will appropriate money to remedy this.

Different excerpts in Watertown (N.Y.) Times, and Daily Standard, May 30, 1913 (clippings in Scrapbook 1, pp. 81, 84, Group 9).

251. Extemporaneous statements to the press, Watertown, N.Y., May 29, 1913.

The naval station at Sackets Harbor, N.Y., may ultimately become a naval reserve station. Advocates greater naval militia activity. Minimizes the danger of war with Japan.

Watertown (N.Y.) Daily Standard, May 29, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 82, Group 9).

252. Speech before the Naval Battalion of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., June 5, 1913.

Decries the lack of vessels for training of naval militia. Hopes to obtain more reserve vessels when Congress orders new gunboats. Praises the work of the naval battalion.

Washington Evening Star, June 6, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 86, Group 9).

253. Letter to Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman, House Committee on Naval Affairs, from Washington, D.C., June 13, 1913.

Urges speedy action on a bill to make enlisted men of the Navy who are not citizens eligible for reenlistment bonus pay. These seamen were collecting higher pay for reenlistments until a recent order required them to furnish proof of citizenship, which many were unable to do.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1914, 63d Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: 1914), Vol. I, pp. 711-712 (photostat in Group 1).

254. Speech at unveiling of a memorial tablet to Commodore John Barry, Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1913.

Pays homage to Barry as a fearless Navy leader. Extols his command of the first U.S. ship, the Lexington.

Philadelphia Inquirer, June 15, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 96, Group 9).

255. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1913.

Denies a rumor that the Advanced Base School of the Marine Corps will be removed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Excerpt in Philadelphia Record, June 15, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 112, Group 9).

256. Speech before the American Society of Marine Draftsmen, District of Columbia Branch, Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C., June 17, 1913.

Principal reason why the United States lags behind other countries is lack of cooperation.

Excerpts in Washington Herald, June 18, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 99, Group 9).

257. Speech in the Governor's executive chambers, Albany, N.Y., June 23, 1913.

The national leaders of the Democratic party agree with Governor William Sulzer in his desire for a new, direct primary law. Present statute "a fraud perpetrated upon the people by the bosses ..." The national Democratic party is committed to state-wide, direct primaries.

Different excerpts in Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press and an unidentified newspaper, June 24, 1913 (clippings in Scrapbook 1, pp. 128, 105, Group 9).

258. Article, "The Navy -- A Great College," June 1913.

Agrees that money spent on a navy could be better employed if all nations were law abiding. Naval funds, which are spent principally for pay, help to educate the fifty thousand young men in service. Value of the technical skills and trades practiced in the Navy. Charges the Navy with protection of the nation as well as training of men.

National Monthly, V (June 1913), 30 (photostat in Group 1).

259. Remarks during inspection of Great Lakes Training Station, North Chicago, Ill., about July 3, 1913.

Will double the number of recruits at the station.

Summarized in North Chicago (Ill.) Times-Review, July 5, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 99, Group 9).



260. Official endorsement of the motion picture "Victory," Washington, D.C., July 17, 1913.  
Approves showing of the film "Victory" to members of the Navy Department,  
Morning Telegraph (city unidentified), July 20, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 108, Group 9).
261. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., July 19, 1913.  
Has received no report on the attack made on the Seattle headquarter of the Industrial Workers of the World by sailors and marines of the Pacific fleet.  
Summarized in Washington Times, July 19, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 109, Group 9).
262. Speech to children at Camp Good Will, Washington, D.C., July 21, 1913.  
Hopes that the children will read about real heroes, like American naval heroes, rather than imaginary ones. How the heroism of Captains James Biddle, Andrew Sterrett and James Lawrence established American naval traditions.  
Autograph (4 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Washington Evening Star, July 21, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 108, Group 9).
263. Statement to the press on drug investigation, Washington, D.C., July 25, 1913.  
Promises a complete investigation into the death of a seaman by heroin poisoning. How the Navy is eradicating the drug habit.  
Excerpt in Washington Post, July 26, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 110, Group 9).
264. Letter to Representative James M. Curley of Boston, Mass., about July 1913.  
"I hope you will fully agree with me that the yards exist for the fleet, not the fleet for the yards ... To withdraw ships from the service merely because ... of reduction ... of men employed is impracticable if we are to consider the fighting efficiency of the Navy of primary importance." Ships must be made as self-sustaining as possible  
Excerpts in Boston Transcript, about July 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 106, Group 9).
265. Letter to Mayor John J. Irving of Binghamton, N.Y., about Aug. 14, 1913.  
Navy will discharge G. A. Quick, of Binghamton, with all the benefits of a completed enlistment, to support his mother.  
Excerpt in an unidentified Binghamton (N.Y.) newspaper, Aug. 15, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 121, Group 9).
266. Speech before the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Grand Lodge Convention, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1913.  
"The principles of this order are but the principles of our Government under which we live." Loyalty is learned both in politics and in

fraternal orders. Speaks of the excellent condition of the Navy.

Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star, Aug. 19, 1913 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

267. Open letter to Captain Ira Harris, Washington, D.C., about Aug. 20, 1913.

Advocates formation of a national naval reserve with men recruited from the merchant marine and other civilian crews.

Washington Evening Star, Aug. 20, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 122, Group 9).

268. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Boston, Mass. Sept. 9, 1913.

Navy Department has no plans to abandon the Boston Navy Yard at Boston.

Published in an unidentified Boston newspaper, Sept. 10, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 117, Group 9).

269. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., about Sept. 12, 1913.

In connection with the discharge of 40 machinists from the Washington Navy Yard, declares that several had also been discharged at Boston and Portsmouth.

Summarized in Washington Times, Sept. 13, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 115, Group 9).

270. Speech at Defenders' Day meeting, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12, 1913.

Asks citizens of Baltimore to urge Congress to preserve and care for Fort McHenry.

Baltimore Sun, Sept. 13, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 117, Group 9).

271. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, 1913.

Considers giving more torpedo work to the Washington Navy Yard to keep men employed there all year.

Washington Herald, Sept. 17, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 122, Group 9).

272. Statement to the press, probably at Washington, D.C., Sept. 19, 1913.

Result in the up-State Democratic primary election a victory for the supporters of President Wilson and a rebuke to political "bosses." Leaders in this contest were the same persons who supported Wilson in 1912. Decries his inability to help democracy in New York State. Refuses to comment on the Sulzer impeachment trial.

Autograph (6 pp.) and carbon typescript (3 pp.) in Group 14. Summarized in New York Evening Sun, Sept. 19, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 122, Group 9).

273. Speech, "Montcalm's Victory and Its Lesson," before the New York State Historical Association, fifteenth annual meeting, Oswego, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1913.

Referring to the French and Indian War, sketches the growth of

British colonies and the simultaneous organization of the French outposts. Conflict was inevitable between this highly organized civilization and the thriving but unorganized colonists. General Louis J. Montcalm captured Oswego in 1756 because it threatened the French communication from Lake Champlain to Pittsburgh, but the British had the sound social structure which, in the end, enabled them to drive the French from North America.

Autograph (19 pp.); typescript (7 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand; and carbon typescript (7 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches, Group 14. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, Vol. XIII (n.p.:New York State Historical Association, 1914), pp. 138-142, in Group 1.

274. Speech before the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, sixty-second anniversary of the Rebekah Degree, Washington, D.C., Oct. 7, 1913.

The country needs more discipline. Believes in party discipline in government.

Excerpt in Washington Herald, Oct. 8, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 123, Group 9).

275. Letter to Captain Washington I. Chambers, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, sent from Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, 1913.

Appoints Captain Chambers senior member of a board to draw up a comprehensive plan for the organization of a naval aeronautic service.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1914, 63d Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: 1914), Vol. I, p. 794 (photostat in Group 1).

276. Statement to the press on the navy yard wage boards, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, 1913.

Wage boards at the navy yards cannot include representatives of the employees. Doubts that Secretary Daniels made a commitment to that effect.

Washington Evening Star, about Oct. 15, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 150, Group 9).

277. Radio message to the Atlantic Fleet upon its departure from Old Point Comfort, Va., Oct. 25, 1913.

Hopes that the fleet will carry the traditions of the past and the achievements of the present to a more splendid future.

New York Herald, Oct. 26, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 145, Group 9).

278. Telegram to the commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1913.

As Acting Secretary of the Navy, warns civil service employees that no political activity will be allowed on penalty of dismissal.

New York Times, Oct. 30, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 154, Group 9).



279. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., about Nov. 1, 1913.  
Following conferences with Acting Secretary of State John Bassett Moore and President Wilson, announces that a decision has been reached on what to do with General Porfirio Diaz. Another conference with the Acting Secretary to be held.  
Published in an unidentified newspaper, about Nov. 1, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 158, Group 9).
280. Speech, "Suburban Development," before the Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D.C., Nov. 11, 1913.  
High cost of living in Washington, D.C., due to the lack of small farms in the surrounding territory. Chamber of Commerce should encourage small scale farming in suburbs. New York City is an example of millions of people with an insufficient food supply and inadequate transportation; how Paris is supplied by small carts. Advocates extension of trolley service and increased productivity of cheap land along the Potomac.  
Carbon typescript (17 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Washington Herald, Nov. 12, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 166, Group 9).
281. Speech before Board of Trade, New Orleans, La., Nov. 14, 1913.  
The Government plans to build large drydocks at Norfolk and New York before asking for one at New Orleans. Recommends that New Orleans build its own dock and invite use by the Navy. Suggests that the War Department, Treasury Department and Department of Commerce use navy yards for repairs.  
Excerpt in New Orleans (La.) Item, Nov. 15, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 1, Group 9).
282. Statement to the press at the Navy Base, Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 17, 1913.  
Base will be reopened and used to house a destroyer fleet and marines. Is pleased at the condition of the yard.  
Excerpt in Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, Nov. 18, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 5, Group 9).
283. Speech, "The Navy," before the Brunswick Board of Trade, second annual dinner, Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 18, 1913.  
Large battleships cannot enter any port between Norfolk and New Orleans. Praises Brunswick's harbor and suggests its use for the Navy as a base for torpedo boats and destroyers.  
Excerpt in Brunswick (Ga.) News, Nov. 19, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 172, Group 9).
284. Speech before the Baltimore Bar Association, annual dinner, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1913.  
The effective force of the Navy is much less than its strength on paper. Officers of the Navy are earnest advocates of peace. Praises the example of President Wilson's humanitarianism.

Excerpts in Baltimore Sun, Dec. 3, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 9, Group 9).

285. Speech before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, twenty-sixth annual dinner, Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1913.

Facts concerning the strength of the Navy are often falsified. Battleship 39, just launched, one of only about twenty battleships in use.

Excerpt in Rochester (N.Y.) Union Advertiser, Dec. 11, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 13, Group 9).

286. Speech before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1913.

Advocates maintaining a large Navy until there is a guarantee against war. One modern battleship can defeat ten old ones in combat. Reads from official documents on the beginnings of the Navy.

Excerpt in New York Evening Telegram, Dec. 13, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 12, Group 9).

287. Speech before the Naval History Society, second annual meeting, library of the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1913.

Desires to see a naval museum established in Washington where historical material now in private hands could be deposited.

Excerpt in Army and Navy Journal, LI (Jan. 10, 1914), 586 (clipping in Group 9).

288. Speech before the American Historical Association, twenty-ninth annual meeting, Charleston, S.C., Dec. 30, 1913.

Present housing of the naval archives of the United States unsatisfactory. Navy and War Departments wish to publish the military records of the American Revolution.

Summarized in Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1913 (Washington: American Historical Association, 1915), Vol. I, p. 43, in Group 1.

289. Extemporaneous statements to the press, Charleston, S.C., Dec. 30, 1913

Praises Charleston Navy Yard. Suggests to the citizens of Charleston that they widen the channel at Drum Island.

Excerpt in Charleston (S.C.) News-Courier, Dec. 31, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 18, Group 9).

290. Statement on the Democratic Party of New York State, published Jan. 15, 1914.

Expresses the discontent of the voters of New York State who placed first the Republicans then the Democrats in power only to find their hopes of reform vanished. Democrats should clean up their party by first reforming each district and presenting good county officers for election.

One typescript (5 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, one carbon typescript (5 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, and

two carbon typescripts (5 pp. each) in Group 14. New York Evening Post, Jan. 15, 1914 (photostat in Group 9).

291. Speech before the Dutchess County Society dinner, New York, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1914.

Following some preliminary remarks in a humorous vein, reviews naval strategy of the War of 1812 and declares there are some Americans whose theories of naval strategy haven't changed since. Charges government officials with falsehoods in stating there are 36 or 37 battleships built or building -- asserts only 16 could fight an enemy. Reveals that but 200 miles of our 2,000-mile coastline is protected by guns. The Navy very efficient but needs more battleships to control the seas.

Autograph (6 pp., incomplete) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpts in New York American, Sun, and Times, Jan. 18, 1914 (clippings in Scrapbook 2, p. 20, Group 9).

292. Speech before the Sons of the Revolution, District of Columbia Society, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1914.

Admiral Francois Joseph Paul de Grasse made a contribution to the cause of the American Revolution worthy of a lasting memorial. Gives credit to de Grasse for the naval maneuver which brought about the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Excerpt in Washington Star, Mar. 9, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 70, Group 9).

293. Speech at a luncheon of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, N.Y., noon, Jan. 31, 1914.

A strong National Militia Reserve possible in the future. Believes that a naval reserve of motorboat owners will soon come into existence.

Summarized in New York Times, Feb. 1, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 26, Group 9).

294. Speech opening the Tenth Annual Motorboat Show, Madison Square Garden, New York, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1914.

Is greatly pleased at this evidence of the growth of an American industry. This industry affects the poor man as well as the rich. Motorboat industry of vital importance to the Navy.

New York Times, Feb. 1, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 32, Group 9).

295. Speech at a Harvard dinner, New York, N.Y., probably in January 1914.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Judge Augustus N. Hand to Roosevelt, Jan. 30, 1914, in Group 9.

296. Speech before the New York State Grange, forty-first annual convention, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1914.

Everyone in the Navy looks forward to owning a farm. The era of real personal liberty is just beginning to dawn. "In Washington you get the conviction that on the whole they are seeking to do the best



for the people, to do what the people want done." There are people in New York State more backward, politically, than those in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Autograph notes (6 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Different excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Feb. 4, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 45, Group 9) and Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star, Feb. 3, 1914.

297. Telegram read at a dinner of the Tilden Democratic Club, New York, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1914.

Praises the example set by Samuel J. Tilden who recognized that there could be no compromise with criminals or grafters. Condemns the parasitic politician.

New York Times, Feb. 10, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 46, Group 9).

298. Letter to Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman, House Committee on Naval Affairs, from Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1914.

Forwards a letter from the chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, and Ordnance giving detailed estimates of total costs and first year's costs of the new vessels recommended in naval estimates for the coming year.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1914, 63d Cong. 2d sess. (Washington: 1914), Vol. 1, p. 847 (photostat in Group 1).

299. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1914.

"I am not a candidate for the New York Governorship. I do not want to run."

New York Herald, Feb. 15, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 53, Group 9).

300. Speech, "The National Importance of Clean Elections," before the Common Counsel Club, National Council, Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1914.

Is not a candidate for governor of New York. "I am entirely occupied with trying to make a success of my present position." On the importance of clean elections, holds there is room for distinct improvement in voting conditions. William Jennings Bryan was defeated for the Presidency by a flood of money.

Three incomplete mimeographed copies (2 pp. each) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpt in Troy (N.Y.) Record, Feb. 26, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 50, Group 9).

301. Article, "How the Navy is Daily Employed " Feb. 28, 1914.

The average pay of the Navy is quite low. Explains the map in his office which shows the daily disposition of each unit of the fleet. Indicates the activity of every Navy vessel all over the world as of Feb. 12, 1914. The varied activities of the Navy. Warns his readers to remember that its primary object is to be ready in case of war.

Scientific American, The United States Navy (New York: Munn & Co.,

- 1914), pp. 64-72, in Group 1 (Reprint of Article in Scientific American entitled, "The Problem of Our Navy -- How the Navy is Daily Employed"). Scientific American, CX (Feb. 28, 1914), 177.
02. Speech before the Boston Yacht Club, annual dinner, Boston, Mass., Mar. 14, 1914.  
Boston was not awarded a Navy shipbuilding contract because of political pressure or favoritism. Argues for a larger Navy. In time of war, a satisfactory fleet cannot be created in six months. Thousands of trained personnel needed.  
Boston Sunday Post, Mar. 15, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 49, Group 9).
03. Speech at monthly smoker of the Harvard Club of Washington, Washington, D.C., Mar. 23, 1914.  
Urges critics of the Navy to examine its payrolls to verify that there is no "high-salaried idleness." The Navy is discarding more battleships than it is building. Obsolete ships are valueless against modern ones. Warns that the United States is dropping to fifth place as a naval power.  
Summarized in Washington Herald, Mar. 26, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 78, Group 9).
04. Statement to the press on power yachts, Washington, D.C., about Mar. 25, 1914.  
The Navy will need twenty thousand more men in the event of an emergency. Encourages merchant vessels and pleasure craft to cooperate with the Navy. Organized powerboat squadrons can act as scouts for coast defense.  
Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer, Mar. 26, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 79, Group 9).
05. Speech before the Civil Service Reform Association, annual meeting, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 27, 1914.  
Is astonished to learn that there is no civil service in Baltimore and Maryland. Denounces abuse of civil service in New York.  
Excerpt in Baltimore Sun, Mar. 28, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 79, Group 9).
06. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Mar. 31, 1914.  
Admits that Harvard was plutocratic in the past but contends that the present elections of class officers are more democratic. Opposed to a proposal to raise the tuition.  
Washington Herald, Apr. 1, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 80, Group 9).
07. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Apr. 1, 1914.  
The Navy is "prepared for anything." Warns that we need battleships to maintain control of the seas and carry out our foreign policies.  
Washington Herald, Apr. 2, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 80, Group 9).



308. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Los Angeles, Calif., about Apr. 10, 1914.  
Asks newspapers to correct erroneous impression that the battleship fleet will be divided between Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Lists possible naval developments on the Pacific coast.  
Excerpts in an unidentified newspaper, about Apr. 10, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 92, Group 9).
309. Speech at the public dedication of Los Angeles harbor, Los Angeles, Calif., Apr. 11, 1914.  
Praises Los Angeles for establishing a new port on the maritime maps of the world. The battle fleet will remain intact and serve in both oceans. Promises a visit by the fleet to Los Angeles next year when the Exposition will attract people from all over the country.  
Los Angeles Sunday Times, Apr. 12, 1914 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
310. Extemporaneous statement to the press, San Diego, Calif., Apr. 12, 1914.  
Praises the appearance of the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds and buildings. Discusses the servicing of warships at the San Diego naval base, and the projected testing of the locks in the Panama Canal.  
San Diego (Calif.) Union, Apr. 13, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 93, Group 9).
311. Speech at a Jefferson Day dinner, San Diego, Calif., Apr. 13, 1914.  
The surest way to avoid war is to be prepared for it. The Navy is inadequate to protect our coasts. Promises that the Pacific coast will have a fair share of battleships. Assures guests that President Wilson and he will attend the Exposition in 1915.  
San Diego (Calif.) Union, Apr. 14, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 103, Group 9).
312. Speech at a luncheon given by the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 15, 1914.  
The Exposition is a monument to the opening of the Panama Canal. Promises that the Navy will have a great base at San Francisco. President Wilson may visit San Francisco after opening the Panama Canal in 1915.  
San Francisco Chronicle, Apr. 16, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 86, Group 9).
313. Extemporaneous statement to the press, San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 15, 1914.  
Is merely making a tour of naval stations on the Pacific coast as advance agent for the fleet, due to arrive in 1915. Reiterates his refusal to run for governor of New York.  
San Francisco Examiner, Apr. 15, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 87, Group 9).
314. Extemporaneous statement to the press, San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 15, 1914.

Denies that he expects to be recalled to Washington, D.C., because of the Mexican situation. Fleet is ready for any emergency.

Published in an unidentified Los Angeles newspaper, Apr. 16, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 83, Group 9).

315. Extemporaneous statement to the press, San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 17, 1914.  
Refuses to discuss the war situation. Suggests that he be called the "advance agent" for the fleet to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915.  
San Francisco Chronicle, Apr. 17, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 85, Group 9).
316. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Tacoma, Wash., Apr. 19, 1914.  
Is gratified at conditions on the west coast. The Navy is ready if war comes.  
Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger, Apr. 20, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 95, Group 9).
317. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Seattle, Wash., Apr. 19, 1914.  
The Navy is ready and many times more powerful than it was during the Spanish-American War. Asks Congress for authorization to recruit twenty thousand additional men.  
Seattle (Wash.) Star, Apr. 20, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 98, Group 9).
318. Speech before the Washington State Democratic League, Democratic Headquarters, Lyon Building, Seattle, Wash., Apr. 20, 1914.  
His experiences in the New York State Senate. Asks that Seattle bear her share, one hundred thousand dollars a year, to help support the Panama Canal. Wilson conscientiously desires to avert a war with Mexico.  
Excerpts in Seattle (Wash.) Washington Democracy, Apr. 24, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 101, Group 9).
319. Speech before the Press Club, Seattle, Wash., 9:40 p.m., Apr. 20, 1914.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer, Apr. 21, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 97, Group 9).
320. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Butte, Mont., about Apr. 24, 1914.  
The United States will send every ship possible to Mexico. Reveals that there are about fourteen thousand men, marines and soldiers with the fleet in Mexican waters. Emphasizes that this situation is not a war.  
Butte (Mont.) Anaconda Standard, about Apr. 24, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 111, Group 9).
321. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 25, 1914.  
People of the United States want to "go through" with their policy in Mexico. Is worried over fate of Americans still in that country.  
Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, Apr. 26, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2,

322. Extemporaneous statements to the press, Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 26, 1914.  
Does not want war with Mexico but sees no way of avoiding it. Two thousand five hundred more sailors needed on the Pacific coast to man six ships now ready to move. Believes airships will play a prominent part in the next war.  
Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Apr. 27, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 112, Group 9).
323. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Chicago, Ill., Apr. 26, 1914.  
People of the Pacific coast want the country to go through with the undertaking in Mexico.  
Chicago Record Herald, Apr. 27, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 98, Group 9).
324. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Chicago, Ill., Apr. 26, 1914.  
We should not overrate our naval power since Mexico has practically no navy. Urges that we take advantage of a lesson learned and build an adequate navy. Annexation of Mexico is advocated by some persons.  
Chicago Examiner, Apr. 27, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 100, Group 9).
325. Letter to the Chairman, House Committee on Naval Affairs, from Washington, D.C., May 14, 1914.  
Opposes enactment of Senate bill 3590 because of the clause permitting commandants' clerks to count their years of service toward military retirement. This establishes the precedent of interchanging civil and military retirement lists.  
Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1914, 63d Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: 1914), Vol. I, p. 1057 (photostat in Group 1).
326. Statement at a press conference, Washington, D.C., May 20, 1914.  
Will use force, if necessary, to prevent a blockade of Tampico.  
Summarized in New York Times, May 21, 1914 (photostat in Group 14).
327. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Portsmouth, N.H., July 10, 1914.  
Portsmouth Navy Yard will construct small boats and electrical appliances to keep up employment during slack periods.  
Published in an unidentified newspaper, about July 10, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 135, Group 9).
328. Statement on Haiti and Santo Domingo, Washington, D.C., July 13, 1914.  
Revolutionary activities in Haiti and Santo Domingo have jeopardized American life and property. A small force of marines will be kept in readiness there.  
Published in an unidentified newspaper, about July 13, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 138, Group 9).



329. Statement at a press conference, Washington, D.C., July 23, 1914.  
Is not a candidate for the nomination for governor of New York.  
New York Times, July 24, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 125, Group 9).
330. Speech at opening of Cape Cod Canal, Buzzards Bay, Mass., July 29, 1914.  
Has proved that a big naval vessel can negotiate the Canal by ordering the torpedo boat destroyer McDougal to pass through. Emphasizes the value of the Canal in wartime.  
Excerpts in Boston Herald, July 30, 1914 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
331. Speech at the presentation of an anchor of the battleship Maine to Reading, Pa., Aug. 1, 1914.  
Commends the city of Reading for obtaining such a fine memento of the Maine. To prove its authenticity, tells how four of the largest anchors were carried down with the ship. Both New York State and Pennsylvania can improve their governments while the national administration works successfully for the benefit of all the people. The administration theory: that "the success of a government depends upon the freely expressed consent of the governed."  
Four carbon typescripts (3-5 pp. each), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Reading (Pa.) Eagle, Aug. 1, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 154, Group 9).
332. Announcement of candidacy for nomination for senator from New York, Washington, D.C., Aug. 13, 1914.  
Announces his candidacy for the New York State senatorial nomination in the Democratic primaries. Believes that the campaign will determine whether the State is reactionary or intelligently progressive.  
Carbon typescript (1 p.) in Group 14. Washington Herald, Aug. 14, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 165, Group 9).
333. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Aug. 14, 1914.  
More people than formerly in New York State are supporting the Wilson administration.  
Excerpt in Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press, Aug. 15, 1914 (clipping in Group 10, attached to a letter from E. H. Pullman to Roosevelt, Aug. 17, 1914).
334. Statement as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, New York, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1914.  
Is not a "Delmonico" candidate; stands on his record of opposition to Murphy. Asks that New York State become a true democracy.  
Carbon typescript (1 p.) in Group 14. New York World, Aug. 17, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 3, p. 36, Group 9).
335. Speech in support of Democratic candidates, Lubec, Maine, Aug. 24, 1914.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to Manton M. Wyvell, Aug. 24, 1914, in Group 10.

336. Speech in support of Democratic candidates, Star Theatre, Eastport, Maine, Aug. 25, 1914.

The issues of the campaign as they affect the voters of Maine and the nation.

Summarized in Eastport (Maine) Sentinel, Aug. 26, 1914 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

337. Telegram to State Democratic Chairman William Church Osborn, sent from Eastport, Maine, Aug. 26, 1914.

Denounces Murphy's attempt to give only lukewarm endorsement of Wilson's policies. The Mexican policy and currency and banking reforms are strong administration assets. Asks for segregation of men for or against Wilson's policies.

Carbon typescript (1 p.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, carbon typescript (1 p.), and mimeographed copy (1 p.) in Group 10. Rome (N.Y.) Daily Sentinel, Sept. 3, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 3, p. 69, Group 9).

338. Letter to the editor of the Yonkers (N.Y.) Herald, sent from Eastport, Maine, Sept. 1, 1914.

Asks editor to clarify his position in the coming Democratic primary elections by printing the telegram he sent to the Democratic conference at Saratoga.

Yonkers (N.Y.) Herald, Sept. 3, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 3, p. 41, Group 9).

339. Telegram to Stuart G. Gibboney, from Eastport, Maine, Sept. 2, 1914.

His entry into the primaries gives the voters of New York State an opportunity to strengthen the Democratic Party. Will represent the entire state, not any minority.

Signed autograph (2 pp.) in Group 9. Summarized in New York Times, Sept. 3, 1914.

340. Telegram to Stuart G. Gibboney, chairman of a Democratic meeting at Cooper Union, New York, sent from Washington, D.C., Sept. 2, 1914.

Will redouble his energy if Ambassador James W. Gerard runs against him. Denounces this move as a trick by Murphy.

Carbon typescript (1 p.) in Group 10. Port Jervis (N.Y.) Evening Gazette, Sept. 3, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 3, p. 35, Group 9).

341. Extemporaneous statement to the press, New York, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1914.

Is incredulous that Murphy could take Gerard away from his post as Ambassador to run for office. Prophecies that Gerard's duties will keep him occupied in Germany long after March 4.

New York Press, Sept. 8, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 3, p. 104, Group 9).

342. Statement to the press on the resignation of William Church Osborn as New York State Democratic Chairman, Sept. 10, 1914.

Pays tribute to Osborn's courage in attempting to unite the Democratic party in spite of the domination of Murphy. Denounces Murphy's



political manipulations for personal gain and calls the struggle "a fight to the death for freedom from political slavery ...." Asks for Osborn's assistance in carrying out the fundamental principles of the Democratic party.

Mimeographed copy (2 pp.) in Group 14. New York Herald, Sept. 11, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 44, Group 9).

43. Statement issued to the press from Hennessy-Roosevelt headquarters, Fitzgerald Building, New York, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1914.

Plans to include all the large towns in his campaign tour. Most of Gerard's petitions for the primary nomination have come from Tammany organizations.

Brooklyn (N.Y.) Times, Sept. 11, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 5, p. 26, Group 9).

44. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1914.

Launches attacks on Charles F. Murphy and James W. Gerard. Denounces the method by which Gerard became a candidate. Asserts that he (Roosevelt) is an organization Democrat.

Excerpts in Olean (N.Y.) Herald, Sept. 12, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 5, p. 34, Group 9).

45. Speech before the Jeffersonian Alliance as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, New York, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1914.

Describes the difference between a "Murphyized Albany and a Wilsonized Washington." Asks for elimination of Murphy from politics. Gerard is needed in Germany and should remain there.

Excerpts in New York Press, Sept. 15, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 5, p. 46, Group 9).

46. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Yorkville Casino, New York, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1914.

Questions the ability of James W. Gerard to serve both as Ambassador to Germany and as U.S. Senator.

Excerpts in New York Herald, Sept. 15, 1914 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

47. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Nassau Fair, Nassau, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1914.

Acknowledges Joseph J. Murphy's leadership of the Rensselaer County Democrats. Doubts that there will be a large rural vote at the primaries.

Summarized in Troy (N.Y.) Record, Sept. 16, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 5, p. 56, Group 9).

48. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Amsterdam, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1914.

The changes in the Federal Government that have taken place in Washington, D.C., under a Democratic administration. Praises Democrats of

Maine for electing a governor and legislature. Suggests that Gerard is too busy in Germany to discharge the duties of a U.S. Senator. His (Roosevelt's) platform is support of the national administration.

Excerpt in Amsterdam (N.Y.) Morning Sentinel, Sept. 16, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 6, p. 53, Group 9).

349. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1914.

Endorses President Wilson's administration. Asks Gerard to state his position for or against Murphy's control of New York Democrats.

Excerpts in Newark (N.Y.) Courier, Sept. 24, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 6, p. 93, Group 9).

350. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Oneonta, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1914.

Urges voters to participate in the primaries. Suggests an up-State man for U.S. Senator. Endorses the Mexican policy of President Wilson and the fine example set by Americans in Vera Cruz.

Summarized in Oneonta (N.Y.) Star, Sept. 18, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 5, p. 97, Group 9).

351. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Symphony Theatre, Binghamton, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1914.

Speaks as a regular, enrolled Democrat. Has many endorsements but not Murphy's. His platform is support of the national administration. Demands that his opponent, Gerard, make clear his position.

Excerpts in Binghamton (N.Y.) Press, Sept. 18, 1914 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14). Excerpt in Binghamton (N.Y.) Republican Herald, Sept. 18, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 3, p. 7, Group 9).

352. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Eagle Hotel, Norwich, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1914.

Regrets that Gerard cannot campaign in accordance with the direct primary law. Is trying to make his (Roosevelt's) position clear to the Democrats. Praises the voters of Chenango County for opposing Murphy.

Excerpts in Port Jervis (N.Y.) Gazette, Sept. 19, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 5, p. 146, Group 9).

353. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Walton, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1914.

Commends his host, Senator Clayton D. Wheeler, for his honesty and courage. Praises President Wilson and the policy which prevented war with Mexico. Asks the voters to keep Gerard in Germany.

Summarized in Walton (N.Y.) Chronicle, Sept. 23, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 36, Group 9).

354. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Katonah, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1914.

Made his money in the city and spent it on the farm. Praises the "watchful waiting" policy of the national administration.

Summarized in Katonah (N.Y.) Record, Sept. 24, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 35, Group 9).

355. Speech at the Westchester Fair, White Plains, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1914.  
Desires to see New York State as well governed as the nation. Vindicates the policy of "watchful waiting" in Mexico.  
Summarized in Yonkers (N.Y.) Herald, Sept. 21, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 100, Group 9).
356. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Tuckahoe, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1914.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Yonkers (N.Y.) Herald, Sept. 22, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 117, Group 9).
357. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1914.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in New Rochelle (N.Y.) Standard, Sept. 21, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 99, Group 9).
358. Statement to the press, Sept. 19, 1914.  
Was misquoted when represented as saying that Ambassador Gerard was an enemy of decent government. Again asks whether Gerard will accept Murphy's leadership.  
Excerpt in New York Times, Sept. 20, 1914 (photostat in Group 14).
359. Letter to James S. McDonough, candidate for nomination for U.S. Senator, Sept. 20, 1914.  
Voters should know the views of the candidates. Repeats his opposition to Murphy and asks McDonough if he will support or oppose Murphy.  
Yonkers (N.Y.) Herald, Sept. 21, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 104, Group 9).
360. Extemporaneous statement to the press, about Sept. 20, 1914.  
The day of "boss-run and boss-picked" candidates is over. The people have a right to know where their candidate stands.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star, Sept. 21, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 3, p. 1, Group 9).
361. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Middletown, N.Y. Sept. 21, 1914.  
His platform is support of President Wilson. Pledges his support to the Grange organization. Intends to fight for the deepening of the Hudson River.  
Warwick (N.Y.) Dispatch, Sept. 23, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 11, Group 9).
362. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1914.  
Praises the work of the national government. Is opposed not to Tammany but to its leadership. Asks electorate to leave Gerard in Germany.



Promises to work for the deepening of the Hudson River and nationalization of the Saratoga mineral springs.

Summarized in Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press, Sept. 22, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 115, Group 9).

363. Statement to the press as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, New York, N.Y., about Sept. 21, 1914.

Promises to support the candidates nominated by the Democratic primaries.

Mentioned in Norwich (N.Y.) Chenango Union, Sept. 24, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 60, Group 9).

364. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, North Tonawanda, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1914.

Asks Gerard to remain in Germany as Ambassador to represent the United States in these critical times. Gerard has not stated his views on any of the issues of the campaign. Asks for support on the basis of his accomplishments in Washington and his record as a New York State senator.

Carbon typescript (2 pp., incomplete) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Mentioned in North Tonawanda (N.Y.) News, Sept. 23, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 46, Group 9).

365. Telegram to the president of the Inland Waterways Association, from Washington, D.C., Sept. 23, 1914.

Wants to aid in the fight to deepen the Hudson River. Deprecates the failure of New York congressmen to get appropriations for this purpose. Assures the Association of his support whether or not he is elected U.S. Senator.

Carbon typescript (1 p.) in Group 10. New York Herald, Sept. 25, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 2, p. 169, Group 9).

366. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Fraternity Hall, 867 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1914.

Scores Ambassador Gerard for his failure to state his position regarding Murphy. His own platform is endorsement of President Wilson's administration.

Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Daily Standard Union, Sept. 24, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 30, Group 9).

367. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, London Casino, 3875 Third Ave., Bronx, New York, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1914.

Infers that James W. Gerard would, if elected, continue as Ambassador to Germany and leave New York State only half represented in the U.S. Senate.

Summarized in New York Tribune, Sept. 24, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 31, Group 9).

368. Letter to James S. McDonough, candidate for nomination for U.S. Senator, about Sept. 24, 1914.

McDonough and Gerard have failed to state their views. Acknowledges



his antagonism to Charles F. Murphy and asks McDonough for his position with regard to Murphy.

Excerpts in Monticello (N.Y.) Republican Watchman, Sept. 25, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 66, Group 9).

369. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Decorior Hall, 879 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1914.

Denounces the Tammany candidates as "moles burrowing under the ground." Suggests that Gerard would not leave his work in Germany even if elected U.S. Senator.

Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Standard Union, Sept. 25, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 18, Group 9).

370. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West 44th St., New York, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1914.

Promises to "abide by the decision of the primaries."

Excerpt in New York Times, Sept. 25, 1914 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

371. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Fair Grounds, Hamburg, N.Y., 3 p.m., Sept. 25, 1914.

Claims greater political sagacity for the farmer than for the city man. Espouses the cause of peace followed by President Wilson. Asks for the opportunity of putting the State government on the same high plane as the Federal.

Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier, Sept. 26, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 63, Group 9).

372. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Ellicott Hall, Batavia, N.Y., 7 p.m., Sept. 25, 1914.

The value of the new primary law. Distinguishes between the Democrats following Murphy and those following Wilson. Asks that Gerard be left in Germany to continue as Ambassador.

Excerpts in Batavia (N.Y.) News, Sept. 26, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 56, Group 9).

373. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Alhambra Hall, 126th St. and Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1914.

No text in Library. Mentioned in New York Times, Sept. 27, 1914.

374. Speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Hunts Point Casino, 163d St. and Southern Blvd., New York, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1914.

No text in Library. Mentioned in New York Times, Sept. 27, 1914.

375. Statement to the press, New York, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1914.

Asks why candidates for Congress have not been pledged to work for the deepening of the Hudson River. Western districts get large appropriations while New York harbor is neglected.

New York Evening Post, Sept. 28, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 165, Group 9).

376. Statement to the press, Sept. 28, 1914.  
Prophesies that he will win the nomination by ten thousand votes and will carry many small and large cities.  
New York Evening Sun, Sept. 28, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 3, p. 170, Group 9).
377. Cable to James W. Gerard, Sept. 29, 1914.  
Congratulates Gerard on winning the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator. Promises to campaign for him if Gerard will oppose Murphy.  
New York Sun, Sept. 30, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 3, p. 75, Group 9).
378. Speech before the Narragansett Club, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1914.  
The Navy is a highly developed organization costing 140 million dollars a year. Battleships will continue to be the cornerstone of naval power; the U.S. Navy is the most efficient in the world.  
Summarized in Stapleton (N.Y.) Staten Island World, Oct. 17, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 5, p. 166, Group 9).
379. Telegram to leaders of the fight against Murphy, Oct. 15, 1914.  
The work done in the Democratic primaries will bear fruit in the future.  
Summarized in New York Press, Oct. 16, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 129, Group 9).
380. Letter to Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman, Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, from Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, 1914.  
The Navy Department is opposed to the transfer of certain of its land to the city of Malden, Mass., for use as a park. The land has great value and may be used for storage or other purposes in the future.  
Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1914, 63d Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: 1915), Vol. II, p. 1223, in Group 1.
381. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1914.  
Desires to publicize facts concerning the Navy's condition and needs. Forty-three reserve vessels have only 25 percent to 50 percent of a crew aboard. Asks for eighteen thousand additional men to man these and other undermanned vessels. Only 21 of the 36 battleships available are ready for duty because of a shortage of manpower. Deplores the necessity of employing capital ships in place of gunboats for international duty. Replying to inquiries concerning the relative merits of battleships and submarines, credits each with importance in its own sphere.  
Typescript (5 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, and two carbon typescripts (5 pp. each) in Group 14. New York Times, Oct. 22, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 5, p. 162, Group 9).
382. Telegram to Gerard's campaign manager, sent from Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, 1914.

Releases the text of Gerard's telegram promising to represent all the people and no one faction. Announces a speaking tour of New York in support of Glynn and Gerard.

Albany (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press, Oct. 26, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 171, Group 9).

383. Speech in support of the Democratic party, Phenix Hall, Concord, N.H., Oct. 26, 1914.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Concord (N.H.) Evening Monitor, Oct. 27, 1914.

384. Speech in support of James W. Gerard for U.S. Senator, Dunkirk, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1914.

Urges the election of Ambassador Gerard to the U.S. Senate and Man-ton M. Wyvell to Congress.

Summarized in Buffalo (N.Y.) Times, Oct. 29, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 6, p. 77, Group 9).

385. Speech in support of James W. Gerard for U.S. Senator, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Oct. 29, 1914.

Reviews the constructive legislation of the Wilson administration. Thanks Wilson for sparing us from a war with Mexico. Urges the election of Gerard to the Senate and Alonzo F. Abbott to Congress.

Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Oct. 30, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 76, Group 9).

386. Speech in support of James W. Gerard for U.S. Senator, Cooper Union, New York, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1914.

Urges Gerard's election.

Excerpt in New York Sun, Oct. 31, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 6, p. 83, Group 9).

387. Speech in support of the New York State Democratic ticket, Durland's Riding Academy, New York, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1914.

Predicts a victory for all Democratic candidates.

Summarized in New York Tribune, Nov. 1, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 6, p. 87, Group 9).

388. Statement to the press on the Navy, Washington, D.C., Nov. 4, 1914.

Admits curtailment of battle practice by the fleet. Many battle-ships immobilized by lack of personnel; eighteen thousand more men needed to man all ships. Praises the efficiency of those ships which are in active service.

Newburgh (N.Y.) Journal, Nov. 4, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 6, p. 88, Group 9).

389. Statement to the press on the New York State election, Washington, D.C., Nov. 4, 1914.

Regrets the defeat of Gerard for U.S. Senator. Suggests improving conditions in the Democratic party.

New York Post, Nov. 4, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 6, p. 88, Group 9).

390. Statement to the press, Nov. 18, 1914.

Referring to a Republican newspaper's attempt to create dissension in Democratic ranks, discounts stories of disagreement with Secretary Daniels in the matter of increasing personnel in the Navy.

Six mimeographed copies (1 p. each) in Group 14.

391. Remarks before The National Civic Federation, annual meeting, Hotel Astor, New York, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1914.

Naval waste last year due to politics amounted to five million dollars. Recommends a budget system and strict accountability for funds in the Navy Department. Favors continued preparations for war but represents being called a militarist. Discusses the Navy's role of repelling an attack before it reaches our shores. Emphasizes the value of military training for youths and calls it "plain common sense."

Excerpts in New York Times, Dec. 6, 1914 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

392. Speech before the Navy Young Men's Christian Association, Boston, Mass., Dec. 9, 1914.

Navy men should be given the opportunity to study and learn a useful trade.

Excerpt in Boston Globe, Dec. 10, 1914 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

393. Speech before the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, women's auxiliary, commandant's home, New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1914.

Navy enlisted men are "the cleanest living, clearest thinking body of men in this country." There are about fifty thousand men in the Navy and ten thousand in the Marine Corps. Attributes much of the efficiency of the Navy to the world-wide work of the Y.M.C.A.

Excerpts in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Daily Eagle, Dec. 11, 1914 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

394. Paper, "Our First Frigates, Some Unpublished Facts About Their Construction," read before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, twenty-second general meeting, New York, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1914.

Reviews the depredations on early U.S. commerce which led to the demand for naval protection. Describes the people involved in the construction of the first three frigates and the physical problems of acquiring material and of building and launching them. The constantly increasing appropriations needed and the successes of these vessels.

Carbon typescript (25 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Transactions of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers ([New York]: Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, 1914), Vol. XXIII, pp. 139-155 (extract copies in Group 1).



395. Testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, 1914.

Discusses the administrative organization of the Navy Department. Another thirty thousand to fifty thousand men will be needed in time of war; urges formation of a national naval defense. United States ranks third in naval strength.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1915, 63d Cong., 3d sess. (Washington: 1915), pp. 921-993, in Group 1.

396. Letter to Daniel J. Donovan, mayor of Meriden, Conn., Dec. 22, 1914.

Meriden has failed to use a shell of the U.S.S. Maine sent by the Navy. Condemns the circumstances by which it came into the possession of a junk dealer. The relic should be put to proper use.

Hartford (Conn.) Times, Dec. 30, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 31, Group 9).

397. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., about Jan. 14, 1915.

Asks for harmonious cooperation among the armed forces. The United States has paid heavily in the past for not being prepared for war. Twenty-five thousand men needed to put the Navy on a war basis. Advocates a reserve of former sailors and use of State militia. Reservists can handle work on shore. Asks for interdepartmental cooperation. We have the men and material but they are unorganized.

Excerpts in Washington Star, Jan. 24, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 35, Group 9).

398. Speech before the Harvard Club of New York City, fiftieth annual dinner, New York, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1915.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Harvard Graduates' Magazine, XXIII (March 1915), 479, in Group 1.

399. Speech, "The Future of the Navy," at the Republican Club's weekly luncheon, New York, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1915.

Defends the present naval administration but admits deficiencies in the Navy. Navy costs 140 million dollars a year but we would lose our overseas possessions without a strong fleet. Navy ranks third and the French and Japanese fleets are increasing faster than ours.

Carbon typescript (7 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpts in New York Times, Jan. 31, 1915 (photostat in Group 9).

400. Speech before the Navy League, Admiral Dahlgren section, Scranton, Pa., Feb. 4, 1915.

Asks for greater confidence in naval strategists. The Navy's origin and development. Scores Congressional committees for impeding its growth. Urges compliance with recommendations of the General Board. The Navy is very efficient although ranking third among the powers of the world.

Excerpts in Scranton (Pa.) Truth, Feb. 5, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 52, Group 9).

401. Letter to Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman, House Committee on Naval Affairs, from Washington, D.C., Feb. 12, 1915.

Favors the appointment of the proposed advisory committee for aeronautics. The United States is "far behind in the use of air craft." Navy Department has the largest wind tunnel in the world and has other equipment for testing aircraft. "The representatives of the Government should always have the controlling interest in the activities of this proposed committee."

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1915, 63d Cong., 3d sess. (Washington: 1915), pp. 1267-1268, in Group 1.

402. Speech at opening of Laymen's House, New York, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1915.

No text in Library. Mentioned in New York Christian Intelligencer, Feb. 24, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 56, Group 9).

403. Speech at a banquet for the New York State Commission at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 23, 1915.

Voted for New York State participation in the Exposition while in the State Legislature. The Pacific coast is "as much a part of our [Navy's] jurisdiction as the Atlantic." The Exposition minimizes sectionalism in the United States and emphasizes the unity of the 48 states.

State of New York at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California, February Twentieth to December Fourth, 1915 (Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, 1916), pp. 113-114, in Group 1.

404. Speech at the Blossom Festival program, San Jose, Calif., about Mar. 27, 1915.

Is delighted at the countryside of Saratoga, California; praises its development and outdoor activities. Plans to return to California in the fall.

Excerpt in San Jose (Calif.) Mercury Herald, Mar. 28, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 61, Group 9).

405. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 28, 1915.

Praises the harbor and the records of the ships stationed here.

Excerpts in Los Angeles Tribune, Mar. 29, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 67, Group 9).

406. Extemporaneous statement to the press, San Diego, Calif., Mar. 29, 1915.

Expresses extreme regret at the loss of life on the submarine F-4. Praises the offer of diver, Agraz, to attempt to help the men entombed 215 feet below the surface.

San Diego (Calif.) Sun, Mar. 29, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 99, Group 9).

407. Extemporaneous statement to the press, San Diego, Calif., Mar. 29, 1915.

Navy Department plans to make San Diego a supply depot. Atlantic and Pacific fleets will train in the area. Navy Department cannot afford

another large navy station but will maintain repair shops, ammunition depots and clothing facilities here.

Excerpts in San Diego (Calif.) Union, Mar. 30, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 101, Group 9).

408. Speech at the Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Calif., Mar. 29, 1915.

The exhibit is "the Exposition with a Soul." The historical development of travel across the country. Plans to have the Navy pass through the Panama Canal and come to San Diego. Describes an incident of 1898 when Portland, Maine, had to be reassured by the use of an old ironside ship. Advocates keeping the fleets intact rather than splitting them between two oceans.

San Diego (Calif.) Union, Mar. 30, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 107, Group 9).

409. Statement to the press on dirigibles, Washington, D.C., Apr. 20, 1915.

The role of the dirigible in scouting the sea, searching for submarines, and destroying them with bombs. Friendly aircraft must protect the dirigible from enemy aircraft. The Navy's purchase of two trial dirigibles will further the development of more modern ones in this country.

New York Times, Apr. 21, 1915 (photostat in Group 14).

410. Letter to Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, Apr. 20, 1915. (Read by Gardner before the National Civic Federation on Jan. 17, 1916.)

U.S. Navy "probably stands fourth on the list at the present time," and the belligerent nations are rushing their naval construction. Requests that this information be considered unofficial.

New York Times, Jan. 18, 1916 (photostat in Group 14).

411. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Apr. 22, 1915.

Asks to be excused from commenting on the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit because he may be called as a witness.

Summarized in New York Times, Apr. 23, 1915 (photostat in Group 14).

412. Testimony at a libel case involving Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Syracuse, N.Y., May 4, 1915.

Explains his family relationship to Colonel Roosevelt. Describes a talk he had in 1911 with the Republican "boss," William Barnes, about the election of a Democratic U.S. Senator. Reviews his attempt to get Republican assistance for the independent Democrats.

Excerpt in New York Times, May 5, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 79, Group 9).

413. Speech before the Navy League of the United States, annual dinner, Ansonia Hotel, Broadway and 73d St., New York, N.Y., May 14, 1915.

The value of the Navy is relative to other navies. Urges appeals to Congress for a greater Navy and greater trust in the judgment of naval experts.



Excerpt in New York Times, May 15, 1915 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

414. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., May 27, 1915.

The fleet needs scoutships, battle cruisers and submarines to safeguard the coast. Asks for a Navy capable of protecting our territory and commerce.

Excerpts in San Francisco Examiner, May 28, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 112, Group 9).

415. Statement to the press on the war games, Washington, D.C., June 5, 1915.

The principal lesson of the war games was to demonstrate our lack of scout cruisers, battle cruisers and submarines. How fleets are moved and how umpires judge the winners. The "defeat" of Admiral Frank F. Fletcher's defending fleet by the attacking fleet under Admiral Frank E. Beatty.

Columbus (Ohio) Citizen, June 5, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 120, Group 9).

416. Speech before the Young Men's Christian Association, seventh annual dinner of the Terminal Railroad Department, Washington, D.C., June 9, 1915.

The work of the Association among laboring men.

Mentioned in Washington Post, June 10, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 119, Group 9).

417. Speech before the United Spanish War Veterans, Admiral George Dewey Naval Camp No. 7, Washington, D.C., June 10, 1915.

Urges adequate preparedness for possible war.

Excerpt in Washington Herald, June 11, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 119, Group 9).

418. Speech at a dinner of New York Navy Yard employees, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 19, 1915.

Praises the cooperation of the states of the Union in building the ships of the Navy and the technicians and workmen who made them possible.

Carbon typescript (2 pp., incomplete) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpt in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Daily Eagle, June 20, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 133, Group 9).

419. Statement to the press regarding leaks of secret information, Washington, D.C., about June 20, 1915.

How a newspaper is informed of embassy news sent from Sayville, Long Island. How a listening station intercepts messages and decodes them.

Summarized in Springfield (Mass.) Republican, June 20, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 129, Group 9).

420. Statement to the press on submarine parts, Washington, D.C., Aug. 27, 1915.

While no new submarines will be delivered to England, engine parts may be sent to Canada without violating U.S. neutrality laws.



Summarized in New York Times, Aug. 28, 1915 (photostat in Group 14).

21. Statement to the press on being "sentenced" to the Navy, Washington, D.C., Aug. 28, 1915.

The Navy is not a reformatory or a penal institution. Upbraids judges who "sentence" men to serve in the Navy.

New York Sun, Aug. 29, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 137, Group 9).

22. Statement to the press on the submarine F-4, Washington, D.C., Aug. 31, 1915.

Every clue pertaining to the sinking of the F-4 will be actively pursued. Doubts that the report on the wreck will cast any light on the disaster.

Summarized in an unidentified newspaper, about Sept. 1, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 137, Group 9).

23. Announcement of plans for a National Naval Reserve, Washington, D.C., Sept. 2, 1915.

A naval reserve is to be organized composed of retired officers and former enlisted men of the Navy; coordinated units of the Coast Guard; civilian volunteers totalling fifty thousand officers and men; and a great number of auxiliary merchant vessels, yachts and powerboats.

New York Times, Sept. 3, 1915 (photostat in Group 14).

24. Letter to the editor of Motor Boat, Washington, D.C., Sept. 3, 1915.

Only the general outline of a naval reserve has been announced so far. Thanks editor for publicity assistance.

Motor Boat, XII (Sept. 10, 1915), 32 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 156, Group 9).

25. Article, "The Cost of the United States Navy," Sept. 4, 1915.

Wishes to state the facts of naval appropriations in reply to public curiosity. Shows the comparative sizes of the world's leading navies and the costs of maintaining them. The need for reform in appropriations, in use of navy yards, and in decisions on naval policy.

The Economic World, n.s. X [old series XCVI] (Sept. 4, 1915), 299-303, in Group 1.

26. Statement to the press, about Sept. 25, 1915.

Why the United States with its long coast lines needs more shipyards than England and Germany. Describes the facilities found in navy yards; some of their good and bad features. The Navy Department's policy of undertaking specialized work at each yard and keeping all yards working.

Excerpts in New York Sun, Sept. 26, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 165, Group 9).

27. "Scouts and Aircraft," first article in the series, "War at Sea and its Weapons," Sept. 27, 1915.

The general policy of a nation at war. A job of the navy is to keep open the sea lanes. Duties and abilities of a scout cruiser and the

shortage of them in the U.S. Navy. Each battleship needs one scout cruiser -- we have 3 scouts; we need 40.

Autograph (14 pp.) and carbon typescript (7 pp.) in Group 14. Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, Sept. 27, 1915 (clipping in Group 9). (Roosevelt wrote this series of six syndicated articles for The Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

428. Article on battle cruisers, second in the series, "War at Sea and its Weapons," Sept. 30, 1915.

The U.S. Navy has no battle cruisers although other countries have many. The battle cruiser is inferior to the battleship in striking and resisting power but has important functions: to destroy lines of communication and to attack land targets. Wants enough battle cruisers to offset those of any enemy.

Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, Sept. 30, 1915 (clipping in Group 9).

429. Statement for a magazine on air defense of the United States, September 1915.

Essential that the air power of the Army and Navy be increased many times. Urges Congress to appropriate sufficient money to do this.

Carbon typescript (2 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in Group 14. Flying, September 1915, p. 652 (photostat in Group 1).

430. Article on destroyers, third in the series, "War at Sea and its Weapons," Oct. 2, 1915.

The characteristic features of destroyers: over 300 feet long, beam of 30 feet, and a speed of 30 knots per hour. The mission of a destroyer is to protect a battleship and to attack the enemy with torpedoes. Advocates a strength of four destroyers per battleship. U.S. Navy has 74 destroyers.

Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, Oct. 2, 1915 (clipping in Group 9).

431. Extemporaneous statement to the press on the submarine situation, Boston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1915.

Declines to discuss confidential reports on the submarine situation. Reemphasizes the value of battleships and the limited value of submarines.

New York Tribune, Oct. 3, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 146, Group 9).

432. Article on battleships, fourth in the series, "War at Sea and its Weapons," Oct. 8, 1915.

Our naval defense includes protection of the vast interests of the United States as a world power. The battleship is the mainstay of the navy. The United States has 42 battleships built, building or authorized. U. S. battleships have more firepower than those of other nations.

Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, Oct. 8, 1915 (clipping in Group 9).

433. Article on submarines, fifth in the series, "War at Sea and its Weapons," Oct. 9, 1915.

Decries the theory that submarines are a bargain substitute for bat-

tlships. The United States has built or is building 76 submarines. The limitations of these vessels make them vulnerable. Divides their work into protection of the coast by small submarine and cooperation with the fleet by the larger ones.

Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, Oct. 9, 1915 (clipping in Group 9).

434. Article on supply ships, sixth in the series, "War at Sea and its Weapons," Oct. 14, 1915.

A navy depends on supply, fueling and ammunition ships. The United States would need 100 of these in time of war. Asks that the legal limit on the size of naval personnel be raised and calls for eighteen thousand more men. Warns that we cannot construct a modern fleet overnight nor man our ships with untrained men.

Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, Oct. 14, 1915 (clipping in Group 9).

435. Letter to Representative Nelson E. Matthews about a submarine exhibition, Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, 1915.

Regrets impossibility of giving a submarine demonstration for the Ohio Corn Boys at either the New York or Philadelphia navy yards. Suggests that the boys visit the many interesting ships at the yards.

Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer, Oct. 27, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 163, Group 9).

436. Speech endorsing candidacy of John G. Milburn, Jr., for the State Assembly, at Public School 41, Greenwich Village, New York, N.Y., Oct. 29, 1915.

Praises Milburn, candidate for the State Assembly from the 25th District. Urges immediate steps to improve the defensive condition of the country.

Excerpt in New York Times, Oct. 30, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 163, Group 9).

437. Article, "The Future of the Submarine," October 1915.

Describes the advantages and deficiencies of a submarine. Each innovation in naval warfare has brought a corresponding defense. The submarine has not replaced the battleship but he fears that it has come to stay as a naval weapon.

Signed autograph (14 pp.) in Group 14. North American Review, CCII (October 1915), 505-508, in Group 1.

438. Speech before the Navy League, women's section, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1915.

Americans must choose between passive resistance and security. Denies the notion that our Navy is adequate and that many naval officers are alarmists. Repeats his previous statements calling for greater enlistments, a large militia, and a greater reserve. Asks for registration of former enlistees, coordination of naval activities, and the training of more reserves.

Carbon typescript (8 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Mentioned in a printed program of the event, in Group 9.



439. Speech before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1915.  
 Doubts that the capacity of the navy yards will allow for additional ship construction now. Scientific men of the country are cooperating with the Government to the fullest extent. Preparedness is becoming a deep-seated conviction as people become aware of the possibility of war.  
 Different excerpts in New York Times, Nov. 20, 1915 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14) and New York Sun, Nov. 20, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 168, Group 9).
440. Speech, "Do We Believe in National Safety?" at the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1915.  
 No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Rev. Paul R. Hickok to Roosevelt, Dec. 15, 1915, in Group 9.
441. Speech, "Preparedness," before the Commercial Club of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1915.  
 The chief lesson of the European war is that preparedness means the mobilization of the entire economic, industrial and financial resources of a nation. The broad idea of national defense is to protect the nation's interests wherever they may be. Asks for 10 battleships in 5 years and concedes that the expense will not end there.  
 Excerpts in Cincinnati (Ohio) Commercial Tribune, Dec. 19, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 1, Group 9).
442. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, [1915].  
 United States needs six battle cruisers immediately. An enemy fleet could cut off our communications with our possessions. Asks, also, for 25 scout cruisers. Describes naval actions in which slow battle cruisers were sunk by the British.  
 Published in an unidentified newspaper, about Dec. 21, [1915] (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 175, Group 9).
443. Speech at the First Congregational Church, Flushing, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1915.  
 A navy strong enough to control the seas is necessary to our defense. Army inadequate to prevent a large invasion. Believes that we want to take our place among the nations of the earth. We are short seven indispensable battleships.  
 Different excerpts in Flushing (N.Y.) Daily Times and New York Times, Dec. 22, 1915 (clippings in Scrapbook 8, pp. 2, 3, Group 9).
444. Speech, "The Purpose of the Navy," before graduates of the United States Naval War College, Newport, R.I., Dec. 22, 1915.  
 Civilians are being educated to concepts of total warfare and are inquiring about our strength on land and sea. Calls on graduates of the War College to disseminate the truth about our national security. We think, traditionally, in terms of repelling an invasion and this concept has been applied, incorrectly, to our theory of naval strategy.  
 Autograph (8 pp., incomplete) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. [No reporters were present on this occasion. The Newport (R.I.) Daily



News, Dec. 22, 1915, suggests that Roosevelt may have departed from the text of his prepared speech.]

445. Speech before the Boston Real Estate Exchange, twenty-fifth annual dinner, Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1915.

Praises New England's attitude on preparedness; this announces our intention of maintaining our rights anywhere in the world. Advocates fulfillment of the naval program calling for 48 battleships. Opposes the issuance of bonds to pay for current naval construction.

Excerpt in Boston Globe, Dec. 23, 1915 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

446. Article, "The Navy Program and What it Means," December 1915.

The country favors preparedness and an adequate navy. The Navy General Board recommendations call for 48 battleships. Describes the fleet and indicates its deficiencies. Proposed enlargement of the Navy is not drastic and can be financed without a bond issue. Naval policy includes defense of commercial sea routes as well as harbor defense.

Nation's Business, III (December 1915), 8-9, in Group 1.

447. Lecture, "What is Naval Defense?" at Vassar Institute, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1916.

U.S. naval defense is now inadequate and must be made adequate. Urges higher taxes and immediate steps for preparedness. Naval defense means the ability to control the seas. Describes some modern fighting ships and their functions.

Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Jan. 5, 1916 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

448. Speech before the National Council of Women, Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1916.

The United States must choose between preparedness and losing its independence. "Not a cent should be cut from the army and navy appropriations sent to Congress."

Excerpts in Washington Post, Jan. 15, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 15, Group 9).

449. Speech before the Men's Forum of the First Congregational Church, Binghamton, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1916.

The present defense program is the minimum necessary. Believes firmly in preparedness. American policy has always been to protect our commerce and overseas interests. Warns that other powers have redoubled their naval building activities.

Excerpts in Binghamton (N.Y.) Republican, Jan. 24, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 11, Group 1).

450. Article, "Safeguarding the Sailors Ashore," January 1916.

Discusses the special work of the Y.M.C.A. in providing recreation for sailors at ports and on board ship. Part of the Navy's efficiency is due to the work of the Y.M.C.A.

451. Letter read to the Commodores' Association of Narragansett Bay, midwinter dinner, Providence, R.I., Mar. 11, 1916.

Outlines plans for a civilian naval training cruise and for the co-operation of motorboat owners in coastwise and local naval defense.

Summarized in Providence (R.I.) Journal, Mar. 12, 1916 (typescript in Group 14).

452. Testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Washington. D.C., Mar. 28 and 29, 1916.

To fully man all ships in service would require another twenty-five thousand men; to fight a first-class power, we would need a total of two hundred and fifty thousand men. Advocates the construction of eight capital ships this year. Since the advent of the dreadnought, the German Navy is superior to ours. Desires to see the U.S. Navy in second place; the Japanese fleet, operating in its own waters, is equal to ours. Recommends the establishment of a naval base on San Francisco Bay and development of the Bremerton Navy Yard.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1916, 64th Cong., 1st sess. (Washington: 1916), Vol. III, pp. 3405-3548, in Group 1.

453. Letter to Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman, House Committee on Naval Affairs, from Washington, D.C., Mar. 31, 1916.

Recommends that action to transfer certain Navy land in Louisiana to the Interior Department be postponed until the Navy Department has cut the timber it wants. This timber reservation was established in 1820 but has never been used.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1916, 64th Cong., 1st sess. (Washington: 1916), Vol. III, pp. 3951-3953, in Group 1.

454. Speech, "The Navy and Our Policy of Defense," before the First Training Regiment, Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., New York, N.Y., Apr. 3, 1916.

The early history of the U.S. Navy; its exploits against Tripoli and West Indian pirates. Describes the outposts of the continental United States and asks for a consistent foreign policy. Believes in the necessity for universal military training.

Excerpts in Bulletin of the First Training Regiment, I (May 1916), 131-133, in Group 1.

455. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Apr. 8, 1916.

Recommends adding twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand men to the Navy. The Navy can get all the men it needs but is restrained by law. The policy of keeping ships on reserve is a wise one. We would need two hundred thousand Navy men in the event of war. Publicizes the naval cruise for reservists. War is now waged on such a tremendous scale that

a large reserve is demanded.

New York American, Apr. 9, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 34, Group 9).

456. Speech, "Naval Personnel and the Reserve," before the Navy League of the United States, eleventh annual convention, Washington, D.C., Apr. 13, 1916.

People of the country are for the first time becoming interested in the personnel needs and other requirements of the Navy. Approves proposal of the General Board of the Navy to add fifteen thousand men but more will be needed next year. Popularity of the Navy with its personnel shown by an 85 percent reenlistment rate. An adequate, trained reserve should be created from retired officers and enlisted men, men in seafaring pursuits, and from civilians not connected with the merchant marine or naval service. Naval training cruise will be held on Atlantic coast in summer. There is danger of war and the fleet should be immediately increased.

Three carbon typescripts (6 pp. each), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, and 12 mimeographed copies (5 pp. each) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Naval Personnel and the Reserve (Washington: Navy League of the United States, 1916), 6 pp., (its Pamphlet No. 64), in Group 1.

457. Speech, "National Preparedness," before Democrats at Manual Training High School, 7th Ave. and 4th St., New York, N.Y., Apr. 14, 1916.

National defense means that every man, woman, and child has a part to play. Outlines our naval history and asks for wider protection. Navy is now in fourth place and a great naval power could neutralize our fleet.

Excerpts in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Daily Eagle, Apr. 15, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 26, Group 9).

458. Speech before the Harvard Club, Boston, Mass., Apr. 29, 1916.

Urges Harvard graduates to enroll in the naval training cruise. Asks for twenty-five thousand additional men for ships already commissioned. A universal compulsory military service is indispensable. The object of a naval reserve is to protect the coast. Outlines plans for the first naval training cruise to join the fleet war games.

Excerpts in Boston Post, Apr. 30, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 48, Group 9).

459. Speech on "Preparedness" before the National Council of Women, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D.C., about May 1, 1916.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to Mrs. George A. Miller, May 24, 1916, in Group 9.

460. Speech at National Service School for Women, Chevy Chase, Md., 3:30 p.m., May 2, 1916.

Concept of national preparedness makes each American consider his duty to assist his country. This women's camp will have a great influence throughout the country. Departments of the Federal Government are inefficient and overlap in their activities.



Excerpts in Washington Evening Star, May 3, 1916 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

461. Speech before the Young Men's Christian Association, Army and Navy Branch, Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1916.

Urges the addition of twenty thousand men to the Marines and putting the Navy in first-class condition within a year. Every citizen must come to the defense of the nation. The Army and Navy are "essential parts of national necessities."

Excerpts in Cleveland Leader, May 16, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 54, Group 9).

462. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., about May 20, 1916.

The Navy should be managed on a military basis worked out by trained naval officers. Says that "the entire purpose of the Navy is to fight." Fighting is a vast and complicated business requiring great technical knowledge. Steps taken by the administration to centralize military control of the Navy.

Two carbon typescripts (7 pp. each) in Group 14. New York Sun, May 21, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 51, Group 9).

463. Lecture, "Our Navy in Our History: What the Past Teaches the Present," at Church of the Ascension, New York, N.Y., May 21, 1916.

Some claims of American superiority in past wars unfounded. Incidents leading to the establishment of the American Navy. Lessons learned in the War of 1812, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War.

Excerpts in New York Sun, May 22, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 52, Group 9).

464. Speech before the Young Men's Christian Association, annual dinner, Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1916.

Argues against raising an army and navy without sufficient preparation. Primary object of increasing armed personnel is to prevent attack by foreign nations. Describes the proposed "Plattsburg cruise." Asks citizens to bear their share of responsibility.

Excerpts in Baltimore American, May 27, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 59, Group 9).

465. Speech at Memorial Day exercises, New Rochelle, N.Y., May 30, 1916.

The meaning of Memorial Day. In the past many men died or succumbed to disease because the country was not prepared for war. Modern naval warfare involves battles thousands of miles from our coast. Urges a fleet twice as large as the present one: "I wish the Navy were too big to get into New York harbor." The United States will follow Switzerland and Australia in adopting universal military training.

New Rochelle (N.Y.) Evening Standard, May 31, 1916 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).



466. Speech before the Harvard Club of New York, June 9, 1916.

Hopes for success of the "Plattsburg system" in the Navy; tens of thousands of men need to be trained. The extent of England's mobilization of qualified, seafaring men. Five hundred thousand men needed in wartime; present conditions call for eighty thousand men on active duty. This number can keep war from our shores but we need another hundred thousand in reserve. Predicts universal military training in the United States.

Excerpts in New York Times, June 10, 1916 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

467. Statement on the naval training cruise, Washington, D.C., June 10, 1916.

The Naval Reserve needs at least one hundred thousand men. Naval training cruises to cost \$30 per man; specialized instruction to be given in navigation, pilotage and other naval techniques.

Excerpts in New York Herald, June 11, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 56, Group 9).

468. Statement to the press, Boston, Mass., June 10, 1916.

New England is expected to lead in her support of the Navy. Changed naval conditions require more specialists. The Naval Reserve should number one hundred thousand men. Urges New Englanders to participate in the naval training cruise.

Carbon typescript (4 pp.) in Group 14. Boston American, June 11, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 63, Group 9).

469. Speech promoting the naval training cruise, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., June 12, 1916.

Advocates compulsory service and universal training to determine in advance the work of each citizen in time of war. Stresses Wilson's view that the United States needs a larger navy to defend its coasts.

Excerpts in Boston American, June 12, 1916 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

470. Speech before the New York Naval Militia, twenty-fifth anniversary dinner, Hotel Astor, New York, N.Y., June 23, 1916.

Naval militia may be called for service. Hopes that universal military training will soon be a reality. Two hundred thousand men are necessary to maintain the Navy on an efficient basis.

Excerpts in an unidentified New York newspaper, about June 24, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 62, Group 9).

471. Letter to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, from Washington, D.C., June 27, 1916.

The steps taken to increase the officer and enlisted personnel of the Navy. The difficulties encountered by ships of the Connecticut class; problems of submarine development. Lists schools set up for Navy men to increase their proficiency.

Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 29, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 62, Group 9).

472. Article, "The Naval Plattsburg," June 28, 1916.

The Navy Department is aware of the need for a reserve and plans to train three thousand civilians. The difference between the work of the battle fleet and of the reserve in protecting the coast. Demands a naval reserve of a hundred thousand men. Backs the training program to raise a reserve, make more patriotic citizens, and interest the citizenry in naval matters. Describes the average day of a naval reservist on the sea.

The Outlook, CXIII (June 28, 1916), 495-501, in Group 1.

473. Speech before the Naval Volunteers, Philadelphia branch, Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1916.

Predicts construction of a large drydock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and increased work. Praises naval volunteers for their fine showing and urges them to take the summer training cruise. Navy will need one hundred thousand men in time of war.

Excerpts in Philadelphia Record, July 18, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 65, Group 9).

474. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Campobello Island, N.B., Aug. 2, 1916.

Believes that the Mexican situation will be settled peacefully.

Bangor (Maine) Daily News, Aug. 2, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 64, Group 9).

475. Public statement to Vance C. McCormick, chairman, Democratic National Committee, New York, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1916.

Sentiment in Maine favors Wilson over Hughes for President, even among Republicans and Progressives.

New York Times, Aug. 5, 1916 (photostat in Group 14).

476. Speech in support of Wilson's campaign for reelection, Kittery, Maine, Aug. 26, 1916.

The honesty of the Democratic administration will win many Republican votes. As evidence, cites Democratic adherence to civil service laws. Upholds the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, the Rural Credits Board, and the Edison Board, criticized by Charles E. Hughes. Points to the administration's resurrection and employment of the navy yard at Kittery for the manufacture of electrical apparatus; notes its freedom from petty politics.

Autograph (12 pp.) and three mimeographed copies (6 pp. each) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. New York Times, Aug. 27, 1916 (photostat in Group 9).

477. Press release, "Results of Civilian Cruise and Plans for Continuation," Oct. 5, 1916.

Success of the first Navy civilian cruise of nine battleships from August 15 to September 12. These ships participated in the war games and made a creditable showing in target practice. Ten thousand volunteers may train next year in the civilian reserve system. Reserve of

one hundred thousand men aimed at.

Typescript (5 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, and two mimeographed copies (3 pp. each) in Group 9. Excerpt in New York Times, Oct. 5, 1916.

478. Speech at unveiling of a monument to Samuel J. Tilden, Malden-on-Hudson, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1916.

Praises Tilden for bringing the American people "back to straight thinking out of the chaos following the war." Navy is only one-third to one-half of necessary strength. War mobilizes an entire nation and only universal military training can prepare us for total mobilization.

Autograph (6 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpts in New York Times, Oct. 8, 1916 (photostat in Group 9).

479. Speech before the United Italian Society of the City of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1916.

Moves that Congressman Edmund Platt secure legislation to make Columbus Day a national holiday. Compares the spirit of Italy at the time of Columbus with our spirit today; Italy "taught us not to theorize but to act...." Most Italians would support the United States in case of war.

Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Eagle-News, Oct. 13, 1916 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

480. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Oct. 17, 1916.

Every dreadnought is equipped with antiaircraft guns; eventually all ships and shore stations will be so equipped.

Spokane (Wash.) Press, Oct. 17, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 81, Group 9).

481. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Oct. 18, 1916.

Names of four new dreadnoughts to be Colorado, Maryland, Washington and West Virginia; bids to be opened October 25. The 20 new destroyers will be named after distinguished naval officers.

Nine mimeographed copies (1 p. each) in Group 9. Summarized in Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger, Oct. 19, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 81, Group 9).

482. Statement to International News Service, Washington, D.C., Oct. 18, 1916.

Denies that U.S. destroyers violated neutrality in incident on October 8 involving foreign vessels.

New York American, Oct. 19, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 76, Group 9).

483. Article, "Why You Should Vote for Wilson," Oct. 19, 1916.

Wilson Administration has brought about "revolutionary changes" in the organization and administration of the Army and Navy. Present building program will fill every existing shipyard to capacity. Charges the present deficiencies in the Navy to the Roosevelt and Taft administrations.

Carbon typescript (4 pp.) in Group 14. Chicago Daily News, Oct. 19, 1916.

484. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, 1916.  
Armored cruisers Washington, West Virginia, and Colorado will be re-named the Seattle, Huntington, and Pueblo.  
Four carbon typescripts (1 p. each) in Group 9.
485. Statement to the press attacking Charles E. Hughes, Oct. 26, 1916.  
Accuses Hughes of insulting the officers and men of the Navy by his statement, "we must pay less attention to punctuation and more to targets." The Navy is in far better condition than it was under Republican control. Invites Hughes to inspect present accomplishments in gunnery and economy of operation.  
New York Times, Oct. 27, 1916 (photostat in Group 14).
486. Speech at a Democratic rally, Providence, R.I., Oct. 27, 1916.  
Charges opponents of President Wilson with misquotations and lies. Cites improvements in the Navy since 1913.  
Excerpts in Washington Evening Star, Oct. 28, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 80, Group 9).
487. Speech at a Democratic meeting, Old Bijou Theatre, Huntington, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1916.  
Achievements of the Democratic Party during the past four years. Improvements in the Navy. Predicts the election of President Wilson.  
Summarized in the Long-Islander (city unidentified), Nov. 3, 1916 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
488. Speech before the New York Young Democratic Club, 280 Broadway, New York, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1916.  
Attacks William M. Calder, Republican candidate for Senator. The Navy is 50 percent more powerful and efficient than it was four years ago.  
Summarized in an unidentified New York newspaper (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 94, Group 9).
489. Speech on behalf of Congressman James P. Maher, Democrat, candidate for reelection, Bridge and Sands Streets, Brooklyn, N.Y., first meeting, Nov. 3, 1916.  
Praises Maher for his fine representation of the Brooklyn naval district.  
Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Times, Nov. 4, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 90, Group 9).
490. Speech on behalf of Congressman James P. Maher, Democrat, candidate for reelection, Park Ave. and South Elliott Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y., second meeting, Nov. 3, 1916.  
See entry 489.  
Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Times, Nov. 4, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 90, Group 9).
491. Speech on behalf of Congressman James P. Maher, Democrat, candidate for reelection, Myrtle Ave. and Steuben St., Brooklyn, N.Y., third meeting, Nov. 3, 1916.  
See entry 489.



- Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Times, Nov. 4, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 90, Group 9).
92. Speech on behalf of Congressman James P. Maher, Democrat, candidate for reelection, Myrtle and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn, N.Y., fourth meeting, Nov. 3, 1916.  
See entry 489.  
Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Times, Nov. 4, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 90, Group 9).
93. Speech on behalf of Congressman James P. Maher, Democrat, candidate for reelection, Park and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn, N.Y., fifth meeting, Nov. 3, 1916.  
See entry 489.  
Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Times, Nov. 4, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 90, Group 9).
94. Speech on behalf of Congressman James P. Maher, Democrat, candidate for reelection, Marcy Ave. and Floyd St., Brooklyn, N.Y., sixth meeting, Nov. 3, 1916.  
See entry 489.  
Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Times, Nov. 4, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 90, Group 9).
95. Speech on behalf of Congressman James P. Maher, Democrat, candidate for reelection, Tompkins Ave. and Vernon St., Brooklyn, N.Y., seventh meeting, Nov. 3, 1916.  
See entry 489.  
Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Times, Nov. 4, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 90, Group 9).
96. Political advertisement addressed to the citizens of Dutchess County, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1916.  
Urges support of Woodrow Wilson against Charles E. Hughes for the Presidency because the country knows the record of Wilson but not the program of Hughes.  
Autograph (6 pp.) in Group 14. Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Courier, Nov. 5, 1916, in Group 9 and Eagle-News, Nov. 6, 1916.
97. Speech at Democratic meeting, Columbus Institute, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1916. (Acts as chairman of meeting.)  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Nov. 4, 1916, in Group 9 and Sunday Courier, Nov. 5, 1916.
98. Speech in support of Woodrow Wilson, Hyde Park, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1916.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Nov. 6, 1916.
99. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1916.  
War is a possibility for the United States. A summer training school

for civilians will be conducted at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station next year.

Summarized in Chicago Herald, Nov. 13, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 97, Group 9).

500. Speech, "The Individual's Duty in War," before the Sunday Evening Club, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1916.

Emphasizes the changes that have occurred in the science of naval warfare in previous three hundred years. Praises the modern sailor for his exceptional training, intelligence, and moral qualities. The average naval man is above the civilian average. Asks for universal mobilization as a preparedness measure.

Autograph (19 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpts in Chicago Examiner, Nov. 13, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 95, Group 9).

501. Speech, "The National Need of Naval Petroleum Reserves," before the American Mining Congress, nineteenth annual session, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1916.

Lists eight factors which caused the U.S. Navy to change from coal- to oil-burning vessels. Oil must be available away from ports, at fueling ports, and on reserve underground. Fears depletion of oil reserve. Navy has the right to reserve oil lands and to protect them against tapping. Asks for cooperation in which the rights of the individual will be protected.

Carbon Typescript (6 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, and one mimeographed copy (5 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Petroleum Age, III (November 1916), 3-4, in Group 1.

502. Statement to the press on wages in the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Nov. 18, 1916.

To give hearings to Navy Yard employees before adopting the 1917 schedule of wages.

Summarized in Washington Evening Star, Nov. 18, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 91, Group 9).

503. Article, "The Relation of Motor Boats for National Defense," November 1916.

Praises the spirit shown by motorboat owners in cooperating with the Naval Reserve program. The serious character of the training. Government expects to have the services of those trained in time of war.

Carbon typescript (2 pp.) in Group 14. Motor Boating, November 1916, p. 7 (photostat in Group 1).

504. Speech, "Power Boating as a Naval Auxiliary," before the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club, fifth annual banquet, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1916.

The extent of England's naval reserve organization. Naval warfare requires a secondary defense of anything that will float. United States will need fifty thousand more men to protect eight thousand miles of coast line. Outlines plan under which small boat owners will

register with the Navy and undergo training.

Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Eagle-News, Dec. 2, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 96, Group 9).

505. Speech, "The Privilege of National Service," at a Young Men's Christian Association meeting, Hartford, Conn., Dec. 3, 1916.

Requests a new outlook on military service as a "privilege of service" rather than "duty of service." Mobilization in our age calls for help from every able-bodied man and woman and each must find his particular job. Only universal military training will ensure adequate national defense.

Excerpts in Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Dec. 4, 1916 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

506. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Hyde Park, N.Y., about Dec. 26, 1916.

Four new battle cruisers will be built soon, one at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Navy is investigating the naval defenses of the Pacific and Gulf coasts.

Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Telegraph, about Dec. 28, 1916 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 104, Group 9).

507. Statement to the press, Hyde Park, N.Y., about Dec. 30, 1916.

His purchase of the Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise not completed.

Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star, Dec. 30, 1916 (typescript in Group 14).

508. Testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Washington, D.C., Jan. 15 and 16, 1917.

From 44 to 46 months are required to construct a battleship; only enough skilled men in the country to build one at a time in the yards of each private company. His negotiations with shipbuilders and subcontractors to lower prices of ships. Asks Congress to appropriate an additional two million dollars for each battle cruiser for a total cost of \$18,500,000. The possibility of enlarging government shipyards to augment the capacity of private yards and to compete with private shipbuilders.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1917, 64th Cong., 2d sess. (Washington:1917), pp. 946-1024, in Group 1.

509. Introduction to Life at the U.S. Naval Academy by Ralph Earle, Jan. 20, 1917.

The educational accomplishments of the U.S. Naval Academy compared with those of other colleges. Nautical, military, and scientific training is given in addition to a general education. Praises the results of the Academy. Asks for an increase in Academy personnel.

Carbon typescript (3 pp.), signed, with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in Group 14. Ralph Earle, Life at the U.S. Naval Academy (New

York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917), pp. ix-xii, in Group 1.

510. Speech before the Dutchess County Society, annual banquet, Hotel Astor, New York, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1917.

Proposes a toast to Admiral Dewey; announces that he (Roosevelt) is leaving for Haiti.

Summarized in New York Times, Jan. 21, 1917 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

511. Speech to a reception committee, the Mayor of Port-au-Prince, and President Sudre d'Artiguenave, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Jan. 26, 1917.

Is pleased to be visiting the Republic of Haiti. Extends thanks on behalf of the American fleet for the cordial reception extended to it.

Typescript in English (1 p.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Mentioned in Roosevelt's account of his trip to Haiti and Santo Domingo, 1917, in Group 9.

512. Message to the Navy Department from Haiti or Santo Domingo, about Feb. 4, 1917.

In view of the grave international situation, Major General George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, and he will return to the United States, abandoning their tour of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

Summarized in New York Times, Feb. 5, 1917 (photostat in Group 14).

513. Speech before the Order of Washington, annual banquet, Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, 1917.

U.S. Navy was established to protect American commerce. Does not believe the United States will sanction the giving up of the principles set forth by George Washington.

Summarized in Washington Post, Feb. 23, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 115, Group 9).

514. Speech to yachtsmen and merchant marine representatives, New York Yacht Club, New York, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1917.

The Navy desires to register boats and men for reserve duty. Calls for a force of seven hundred and fifty vessels and ten thousand men in the Third Naval District. Asks for ships with cabin accommodations, at least 40 feet in length, suitable for patrol or mine work. Wants some merchant vessels not engaged in overseas trading. Urges enrollment of seamen in the Naval Militia.

Excerpts in New York Times, Feb. 26, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 113, Group 9).

515. Statement to the press on a coast defense patrol service, Washington, D.C., Mar. 1, 1917.

Urges immediate organization and training of a coast defense patrol service. Proposes protection to five of the major lanes of sea travel. Refuses to discuss possibility of submarine activity in American waters.

Summarized in New York Herald, Mar. 1, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 115, Group 9).



516. Statement at a conference at the Boston Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., the morning of Mar. 10, 1917.  
Training camps should be established for the personnel of the projected motorboat patrols. Four thousand to five thousand men needed to man the patrol boats and mine layers off the New England coast.  
Boston American, Mar. 10, 1917 (photostat in Group 14).
517. Speech, "Modern Naval Warfare," before Boston men of the class of 1904 of Harvard University, Harvard Club, Boston, Mass., the afternoon of Mar. 10, 1917.  
Describes plans for the protection of the Atlantic seacoast; five hundred powerboats manned by five thousand seamen will patrol the waters from Eastport to Provincetown. Our military inventions are far behind those of European nations.  
Excerpts in Boston American, Mar. 11, 1917 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
518. Interview with a Harvard Crimson reporter, State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C., about Apr. 18, 1917.  
Naval ensigns must have a complicated type of training not required of second lieutenants in the Army. Asks men to enter the Naval Reserve and leave the selection of suitable work to the discretion of authorities. Hopes that naval training camps will be established in each of the naval districts.  
Harvard Crimson, LXXI (Apr. 25, 1917), 1 (photostat in Group 1).
519. Article, "Roosevelt tells of the Navy," about Apr. 22, 1917.  
American people know very little about the life of a sailor. A typical daily routine on board ship. The technical training received and the leisure pursuits encouraged.  
Brooklyn (N.Y.) Citizen, Apr. 22, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 137, Group 9).
520. Article in the Princetonian, Apr. 23, 1917  
Replies to questions asked by Princeton undergraduates. The policies governing enrollment and assignment in the "Mosquito Fleet"; the value of previous experience.  
Princeton University (N.J.) Princetonian, Apr. 23, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 139, Group 9).
521. Article, "On Your Own Heads," April 1917.  
There is too much inertia against preparedness. Men must be trained ahead of war and be ready for it. Decries theory that wars can be won by mere weight of numbers. A year is required to make a man an effective fighter. Americans lack the self-discipline of national service. Advocates universal training and service.  
Carbon typescript (7 pp.), signed, with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in Group 14. Scribner's Magazine, LXI (April 1917), 413-416, in Group 1.

522. Speech at a Navy League reception to the naval members of the British War Commission, Washington, D.C., May 9, 1917.  
Decries lack of real military assistance to British and French War Commissions. United States is faced with war; important to substitute action for delay.  
Carbon typescript (3 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpts in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Eagle, May 10, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 142, Group 9).
523. Open letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, about May 12, 1917.  
Small surface craft are needed to combat the submarine menace. Few owners of yachts and motorboats will lease their ships to the government at other than exorbitant sums. The different types of ships needed, the work they are to do, and the large defensive areas to be patrolled. Of 500 vessels found useful for this work, only 192 have been made available. Suggests two solutions: buy the vessels at unreasonable prices or commandeer them and pay a reasonable price.  
Excerpts in New York Times, May 13, 1917 (photostat in Group 14).
524. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C. (?), about May 13, 1917.  
Condemns owners of small boats who ask exorbitant prices for them from the Navy. Asks Congress for authority to commandeer vessels before German submarines actually arrive in American waters.  
Excerpts in New York Globe, May 14, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 143, Group 9).
525. Speech before Washington teachers at McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D.C., June 1, 1917.  
The worst of the war is yet to come. A clearing house under government control should be set up where citizens may find out where their services are most needed.  
Excerpts in Washington Evening Star, June 2, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 165, Group 9).
526. Commencement address at Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., June 11, 1917.  
Urges the boys to stick to their schoolboy ideals and to consider national service a privilege, not a duty.  
Summarized in Baltimore Sun, June 12, 1917 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
527. Speech before graduating class of Eastern High School, 7th and "C" Streets, SE., Washington, D.C., June 15, 1917.  
Entrance of the United States into the war has broadened our vision. This country consecrated to the help of mankind.  
Summarized in Washington Evening Star, June 16, 1917 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

528. Speech before the Patternmakers' League of North America, fourteenth convention, Washington, D.C., June 19, 1917.  
The connection of skilled workers with the navy yards.  
Summarized in Washington Evening Star, June 19, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 158, Group 9).
529. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Boston, Mass., June 20, 1917.  
Is delighted at conditions on Commonwealth pier.  
Excerpts in Boston Traveler, June 21, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 157, Group 9).
530. Statement to the press, Boston, Mass., June 21, 1917.  
Condemns as unpatriotic an attempt to establish a saloon opposite the gate of the Boston Navy Yard. Inquires what action has been taken by the Navy Yard to prevent this.  
Excerpts in Boston Christian Science Monitor, about June 22, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 163, Group 9).
531. Article, "What the Navy Can Do For Your Boy," June 1917.  
The Navy is necessary both to protect the country and to patrol the highways of commerce. Advocates the principle of national service and the thesis that, no matter where you live, the Navy is a part of your life. The value of naval training to a man: alertness, physical health, a definite aim in life, good food, and a chance to see foreign countries.  
Carbon typescript (11 pp.) in Group 14. Ladies' Home Journal, XXXIV (June 1917), 25, 88, in Group 1.
532. Speech before the Society of Tammany, one hundred and twenty-eighth Independence Day celebration, New York, N.Y., July 4, 1917.  
Warns the audience to expect casualties on transports, battleships, and in the trenches. The war is "another American war for independence." Asks Americans to give help to the nation that gave them freedom.  
Excerpts in New York Morning Telegraph, July 5, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 62, Group 9).
533. Speech at the Speakers' Training Camp for Patriotic Education, Chautauqua, N.Y., July 7, 1917.  
Ships are being sunk faster than they are being built; no antidote for the submarine menace. Urges Americans to prepare "to sacrifice and serve -- not satisfied to give your bit but give your all." If the world's shipping is destroyed at the present rate for another year, we may find ourselves with a trained army and no way to move it to Europe.  
Different excerpts in Jamestown (N.Y.) Evening Journal, July 9, 1917 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14) and Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, vol. XLV (Cooperstown, N.Y.: New York State Historical Association, 1947), pp. 52-54.
534. Testimony before a committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., July 25, 1917.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Elliott Roosevelt, ed. F.D.R., His Personal Letters, 1905-1928 (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1948), p. 352, in Group 1.

535. Letter to the editor, Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Oct. 12, 1917.

Endorses candidacy of Henry C. DeRham for the New York State Assembly. Praises his integrity and devotion to duty.

Putnam County (N.Y.) Courier, Oct. 12, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 8, p. 171, Group 9).

536. Speech at a Discovery Day celebration by the Knights of Columbus, Washington Chapter, Knights of Columbus Hall, Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, 1917.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Washington Evening Star, Oct. 13, 1917 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

537. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1917.

Is pleased at the splendid appearance of the Harvard R.O.T.C. and naval students at their review on Soldiers Field.

Boston Globe, Nov. 27, 1917 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 3, Group 9).

538. Letter to the editor of the Army and Navy Journal, Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1918.

The Navy is still in need of binoculars, spyglasses and telescopes. Asks the Journal to urge its subscribers to provide "Eyes for the Navy." Explains the method of handling and paying for the glasses.

Army and Navy Journal, LV (Jan. 19, 1918), 764 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 9, Group 9).

539. Speech, "Our Armed Power on the Sea," at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 14, 1918.

Reviews the increasing appropriations for the Navy up to the war. The difficulty of patrolling all the sea lanes against submarines. Describes the yachts and 110-foot boats used to fight submarines. Gives credit to the British and United States "Battle Fleet," which has immobilized the German fleet.

Harvard Alumni Bulletin, XX (Feb. 7, 1918), 348-351, in Group 1. Current History, VIII (April 1918), 19-21 (photostat in Group 1) (article entitled "War Activities of the United States Navy").

540. Message sent to the Orange County Society in the City of New York, dinner at Biltmore Hotel, New York, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1918.

Regrets inability to attend dinner. Suggests that Orange and Dutchess Counties combine their patriotic efforts.

Carbon typescript (1 p.) in Group 9.

541. Testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, 1918.

His views on the cost-plus-percentage method of building ships, a national wartime labor policy, the efficiency of overtime labor, optional 30-day leaves for workmen, manning of merchant ships by naval crews, and his need for additional assistants in the Navy Department.



Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1918, 65th Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: 1918), pp. 491-509, in Group 1.

542. Letter to Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman, House Committee on Naval Affairs, from Washington, D.C., Mar. 6, 1918.

Asks that a clause be inserted in the naval appropriation bill permitting the Secretary of the Navy to negotiate leases under which property improvements made by the Federal Government become the property of the landowner upon expiration of the lease. A Navy cruiser force operating from New York City requires city land on which to build a headquarters.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1918, 65th Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: 1918), pp. 708-709, in Group 1.

543. Letter to Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman, House Committee on Naval Affairs, from Washington, D.C., Mar. 8, 1918.

The lease to be negotiated with New York City will give the Navy Department use of a valuable pier at West 97th St. for a nominal fee of \$100 a year. A building to cost about \$60,000 will be erected as a headquarters for the cruiser force. The Navy may renew the lease for as long as the pier and land are needed.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1918, 65th Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: 1918), pp. 709-710, in Group 1.

544. Statement to the press on progress of the Navy, about Apr. 3, 1918.

Activities of the Navy must be kept secret. Navy has been expanded without any radical changes. Comments favorably on the European bases and the convoy system.

Fort Plain (N.Y.) Standard, Apr. 4, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 16, Group 9).

545. Letter to Benjamin R. Tillman, chairman, Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, from Washington, D.C., Apr. 20, 1918.

Requests a change in the naval act of June 25, 1910, to protect the rights of the Federal Government in the manufacture and use of patented inventions. A recent decision of the Supreme Court makes manufacturers of articles patented by others subject to litigation and injunction.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1918, 65th Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: 1918), p. 705, in Group 1.

546. Commencement address at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1918.

The rights of an individual should not contravene the rights of the nation. The principle of universal military service has been recognized throughout our history and is recognized today as the least discriminatory method of national defense. Urges that universal service be

employed in peacetime until we attain "a brotherhood of men...." Suggests that we call our obligation a "privilege of service" rather than a duty.

Two carbon typescripts (4 pp. each), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpts in Philadelphia Bulletin, May 1, 1918 and Philadelphia Record, May 2, 1918.

547. Letter to Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman, House Committee on Naval Affairs, from Washington, D.C., May 3, 1918.

Asks for an amendment to the naval bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to perform and charge for private salvage work done by the Navy.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1918, 65th Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: 1918), 717, in Group 1.

548. Speech, "The Navy," before the Young Men's Christian Association, annual dinner of the Central Branch, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 3, 1918.

Germany will never control the seas. United States has one hundred and seventy ships in European waters and three hundred and seventy thousand men in the naval service. We have been fortunate up to now but may lose some transports. Universal service the one lesson learned from the war.

Excerpts in New York Telegram, May 4, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 24, Group 9).

549. Speech before the Cathedral League of St. John the Divine, annual meeting, New York, N.Y., May 4, 1918.

Work of the Navy Department is confidential. Danger from U-boats will decrease. The war must be won by manpower backed by all of the 110 million Americans. "National slackers" are the country's foremost problem.

Excerpts in New York Telegram, May 5, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 26, Group 9).

550. Statement to the press on use of Cambridge Common, Cambridge, Mass., May 13, 1918.

It will be necessary to use the Palfrey estate and some of the Andover Seminary land in addition to Cambridge Common for the Navy's radio school at Harvard. Public parks have been taken over elsewhere.

Boston Globe, about May 13, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 15, Group 9).

551. Speeches before meetings opening the campaign for the Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Men's Hebrew Association War Funds, Springfield, Mass., May 19, 1918.

Germany, although a misguided nation, will fight on because she is united at home and on the battlefield. People here not being asked to give to a charity but so that soldiers may have a "touch of home." Fighting men will win the war, not food or war bonds. Fears future losses at sea. Service, whether at home or at the front, should be

rendered as a privilege rather than a sense of duty.

Excerpts in Springfield (Mass.) Union, May 20, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 67, Group 9).

552. Speech at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon, Bridgeport, Conn., May 20, 1918.

Praises Bridgeport's war work and asks for just a little more effort. Explains organization and value of the central labor board in Washington. Country is determined to fight a successful war.

Excerpts in Bridgeport (Conn.) Evening Post, May 21, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 38, Group 9).

553. Speech to workers at Lake Torpedo Boat Plant, Bridgeport, Conn., 2 p.m., May 20, 1918.

The submarine is itself one of the strongest weapons against the U-boat menace. The soldiers and sailors on the other side are actually winning the war. Each little bit of work helps send a submarine on its way. Urges every bit of energy be used to win the war.

Excerpt in Bridgeport (Conn.) Telegram, May 21, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 45, Group 9).

554. Speech at the Remington Arms plant, Bridgeport, Conn., 4 p.m., May 20, 1918.

Praises workers for their achievements and calls the factory a "Victory Plant." Reminds them that Bridgeport was preparing for war back in 1914. Red Cross drive is going "over the top."

Excerpts in Bridgeport (Conn.) Telegram, May 21, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 41, Group 9).

555. Speech at the American and British Company plant, Bridgeport, Conn., 4:30 p.m., May 20, 1918.

Work turned out in Bridgeport may save ships and lives. Asks workers to be patient with the government. United States is fighting a different theory of government.

Excerpts in Bridgeport (Conn.) Post, May 21, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 36, Group 9).

556. Speech at a Red Cross dinner, Bridgeport, Conn., evening of May 20, 1918.

Congratulates the citizens of Bridgeport on their war work. The war will be won "by the men in khaki and the men in blue ... who must bear the brunt of battle...." This war is for the preservation of the country's freedom.

Excerpts in Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard-American, May 21, 1918, in Group 9..

557. Speech at a war rally conducted by the Bridgeport War Bureau, Bridgeport, Conn., 10:30 p.m., May 20, 1918.

The army of workers here is as important as the army fighting in France. How the Red Cross helps the morale of the men. Some stories of acts of individual heroism.

Excerpts in Bridgeport (Conn.) Post, May 21, 1918 (clipping in Scrap-

book 9, p. 36, Group 9).

558. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., May 21, 1918.  
Offensive operations are producing good results; the outlook is hopeful.  
Excerpt in Washington Evening Star, May 22, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 52, Group 9).
559. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., May 21, 1918.  
A flight by a recently completed seaplane, from Philadelphia to Hampton Roads, Va., was made in 3 hours and 15 minutes.  
Summarized in New York Times, May 22, 1918 (photostat in Group 14).
560. Speech at commencement exercises for the third Reserve Officers preparatory course, Mahan Hall, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., May 29, 1918.  
Reviews his previous interest in the Naval Reserve and his work for it. Praises the training given by Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle. Urges the graduates to retain the concept of preparedness in later civil life.  
Excerpts in Annapolis (Md.) Evening Capital, May 29, 1918 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
561. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., June 3, 1918.  
The aim of German strategy is to use terrorist methods to cause us to withdraw warships from European waters.  
New York Sun, June 4, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 53, Group 9).
562. Article, "U-Boats Off Shore!" about June 8, 1918.  
German submarines have been attacking American shipping along the Atlantic coast for two reasons: to terrorize us and to draw United States destroyers and patrol vessels away from European waters. Warns against placing undue military emphasis on these attacks; the Navy will use every available means to protect coast line shipping.  
New York Times, June 9, 1918 (photostat in Group 14).
563. Extemporaneous statement to the press on U-boats, Washington, D.C., June 12, 1918.  
The Navy Department is well informed about all activities of U-boats and any ships reported sunk.  
Excerpt in New York Evening World, June 12, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 56, Group 9).
564. Letter to Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston, Mass., about June 14, 1918.  
Merchant seamen should be deferred by draft boards as their services are more valuable at sea.  
Excerpts in Boston Evening Transcript, June 15, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 57, Group 9).
565. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., about June 15, 1918.  
Thanks the British First Sea Lord of the Admiralty for his words of appreciation of American naval cooperation. The United States will



concentrate its naval forces in the most decisive areas.

New York Times, June 16, 1918 (photostat in Group 14).

566. Speech at rally of War-Camp Community Service, Girls' Division, Washington, D.C., June 17, 1918.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Marjorie Days (?), acting chairman, Executive Committee, Girls' Division, to Roosevelt, June 20, 1918, in Group 9.

567. Open letter to John E. Mack suggesting William Church Osborn for Governor of New York, June 18, 1918.

The Dutchess County committee should declare itself on a gubernatorial candidate. Urges choice of a man with positive qualities. Endorses William Church Osborn of Putnam County as a man of unquestioned loyalty, proven ability, and democratic views. Women, who pay more attention than men to ideals and principles, will not vote for Governor Charles S. Whitman.

Typescript (3 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, and carbon typescript (2 pp.) in Group 9. Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, July 5, 1918. Excerpts in New York Times, July 6, 1918 (photostat in Group 9).

568. Speech to graduating class, Eastern High School, Washington, D.C., June 18, 1918.

Urges graduates to live up to the ideals taught them.

Summarized in Washington Evening Star, June 19, 1918 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

569. Speech at Fourth of July celebration, Hyde Park, N.Y., July 4, 1918.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Eagle-News, July 5, 1918 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

570. Interview with a reporter for the Boston Sunday Herald, Washington, D.C., July 6, 1918.

Livingston Davis is Roosevelt's chief assistant in the Navy Department; in charge of noncommissioned personnel. "Livingston Davis is my right bower."

Excerpts in Boston Sunday Herald, July 7, 1918 (photostat in Group 14).

571. Speech at palace of the High Commissioner, Ponta Delgada, San Miguel, Azores, the morning of July 17, 1918.

The special strategic position of the Azores made Portugal's contribution to the war very important.

Summarized in a typewritten translation of an article in the Ponta Delgada, Azores, Diario dos Acores, July 19, 1918, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.

572. Speech at a banquet at the American Admiralty, Ponta Delgada, San Miguel, Azores, 8:30 p.m., July 17, 1918.

His mission is to effect closer cooperation among the Allied naval forces to rid the seas of German submarines. The U.S. Navy's problem is the transporting of troops across the Atlantic. Praises the cooperation of Portugal with the Allies in permitting use of the Azores as a naval base.

Summarized in a typewritten translation of an article in the Ponta Delgada, Azores, Diario Dos Acores, July 19, 1918, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.

573. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Queenstown (Cobh), Eire, July 24, 1918.

Extols the cooperation of British and American naval units in anti-submarine warfare and the efficient combination of British experience and American ability.

Excerpts in New York Times, July 27, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 62, Group 9).

574. Extemporaneous statement to the press, London, England, July 26, 1918.

No jealousy between British and Americans in the conduct of joint naval warfare. The unification of command has systematized the methods of war at sea. The submarine can never again constitute a menace to the food supply.

Excerpt in New York Times, July 27, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 62, Group 9).

575. Speech before the American Luncheon Club, London, England, noon, July 29, 1918.

Describes his crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in a destroyer. Credit is due the British Navy for transporting and escorting American troops to Europe. About 60 percent of the troop ships were British. Promises more American ships in European waters.

Summarized in London Times, July 30, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 10, p. 32, Group 9).

576. Speech to American sailors at the Y.M.C.A. Building in London, England, the afternoon of July 29, 1918.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Roosevelt's journal of his trip to Europe, July-August 1918 (48 pp., typed MS), p. 19, in Group 9.

577. Speech at a dinner given to the Ministers responsible for the Fighting Forces of the Crown, Gray's Inn Hall, England, July 29, 1918.

Deeply grateful to be present; hopes that many more Americans will come to England, France and Italy. United States and Great Britain need personal contact. England has the support of all Americans in the war effort.

The War Book of Gray's Inn ([London]: Butterworth and Company, 1921), pp. 57-58, in Group 1.

578. Article, "How the Navy is Meeting the Personnel Problem," July 1918.

Two steps taken by the Navy in 1916 to relieve its personnel problem:

a summer civilian cruise and passage of the Naval Reserve Law. Is gratified at the ease with which the Navy has grown. The Navy has increased its personnel by graduating Naval Academy candidates early and establishing other officers' schools. The Navy personnel problem is being successfully met; a naval reserve must be maintained after the war.

Carbon typescript (4 pp.) in Group 14. National Service, A Military Journal, III (July 1918), 331-333, in Group 1.

79. Statement to the press, Paris, France, about Aug. 2, 1918.

German submarines are most effective in the narrow waters around England, Ireland, the French coast and Gibraltar. Their forays against the American coast are negligible and their increased activity on the high seas an indication of their defeat in European waters.

Chicago Tribune (Army Edition, Paris), Aug. 3, 1918, in Group 9.

80. Extemporaneous statements to the press, Paris, France, Aug. 2, 1918.

Comments on his rough crossing of the Atlantic in a destroyer.

Pledges complete American support of the war against Germany. The United States is concentrating on conducting the war, not on planning for the future. We are building many destroyers and shall defeat the submarine menace.

Paris Le Petit Journal, Aug. 3, 1918, in Group 9.

81. Cable to Secretary of Navy Daniels, from Paris, France, Aug. 10, 1918.

French and American commanders are enthusiastic over the accomplishments of the American Marine brigade.

Published in unidentified newspapers, Aug. 11, 1918 (clippings in Scrapbook 15, p. 2, Group 9).

82. Interview with the Italian press, Rome, Italy, Aug. 10, 1918.

Praises the reception accorded him in Italy, discusses the inevitable victory of the Allies on land and sea, and speaks for greater coordination by Italian and American officials. The purpose of his mission is to strengthen relations between the two allies, to effect greater synchronization of the Italian and American fleets, and to devise means for freeing the Mediterranean of German submarines. Three hundred thousand American troops were landed in France during July; the United States could supply 13 million men if necessary; German submarine production is declining; the United States will assist Russia where necessary; assures Italians that unity of the battlefront will spell victory; and pleads ignorance of Japanese intervention in the Far East. Encountered no enemy submarines on the way over but warns of enemy vessels in the Adriatic.

Different excerpts in Rome L'Epoca, Il Giornale D'Italia, L'Idea Nazionale, Il Messaggero, and La Tribuna, Aug. 11, 1918, in Group 9.

83. Statement to the press on the Italian situation, probably in France, about Aug. 13, 1918.

Italian ports must be made safe from submarines so that supplies can

be landed there. "We expect the American and Italian navies will easily see to this."

Excerpts in London Globe, Aug. 17, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 10, p. 19, Group 9).

584. Speech before three thousand Navy enlisted men of the A.E.F., Pauillac, France, Aug. 14, 1918.

Is enthusiastic about the achievements of the A.E.F. and especially the Marines at Belleau Wood. These men are the envy of their relatives and friends in the United States.

Excerpts in Pauillac, France, The Pauillac Pilot, Aug. 27, 1918, in Group 9.

585. Message to the personnel of Pauillac Naval Station, Pauillac, France, Aug. 14, 1918.

Is proud of the spirit of the men and of their achievements.

Pauillac, France, The Pauillac Pilot, Aug. 27, 1918, in Group 9.

586. Dinner speech before American and French officers, Lorient, France, Aug. 17, 1918.

Remarks about John Paul Jones.

Mentioned in the diary of Livingston Davis, 1918 (323 pp., autograph), p. 242, in Group 9.

587. Speech to Navy enlisted men at a naval air station, Brest, France, Aug. 19, 1918.

No text in Library. Mentioned in the journal of Captain Edward McCauley, Jr., U.S.N., 1918 (28 pp., typed MS), p. 23, in Group 9.

588. Interviews with the press at the Meurice Hotel, Paris, France, Aug. 21, 1918.

Is pleased to be in France. The Allies have passed the worst crises of the war. Suggests that American congressmen visit Europe to judge for themselves how the war is conducted. Praises the use of ports and docking facilities and the defense against submarines. Will return to France as a soldier, not as a statesman.

Different excerpts in Paris Oeuvre, Aug. 22, 1918 and Paris Presse, Aug. 21, 1918 (clippings in Scrapbook 10, pp. 2, 4, Group 9).

589. Statement to the New York Times correspondent in Paris, France, Aug. 22, 1918.

Allied fleets are ready should the Germans make a last desperate fight at sea. The Kaiser decided to use his industrial strength on land thus neglecting his navy. The submarine is no longer a menace to shipping.

New York Times, Aug. 23, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 15, p. 3, Group 9).

590. Speech to a brigade of the Thirty-third Division, American Expeditionary Force, Maullens-au-Bois, France, Aug. 22, 1918.



No text in Library. Mentioned in the diary of Livingston Davis, 1918 (323 pp., autograph), p. 245, in Group 9.

591. Open letter to Alfred E. Smith written at Hyde Park, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1918.

Will support Smith for governor of New York as the man "best equipped" for the office. Praises his "painstaking work and intelligent interest in the public good"; is confident that Smith will bring to the State a liberal and progressive administration.

Two carbon typescripts (2 pp. each) attached to letter, Alfred E. Smith to Roosevelt, Oct. 19, 1918, in Group 9. Excerpts in New York World, Oct. 21, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 75, Group 9).

592. Report to Secretary of the Navy Daniels on his European tour of inspection, Oct. 15, 1918.

Reports on his visits to England, the naval stations in northern France, the battlefield of Belleau Wood, Rome and southern France. Emphasizes U.S. cooperation with Portugal in the Azores, naval assistance to England, the achievements of the Marines in France, operations in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas, construction and patrol work in southern France, and the mine barrage in the North Sea.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1918 (Washington: 1918), pp. 165-168, in Group 1.

593. Report on U.S. naval activities, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1918.

American people have little idea of the extent of U.S. naval activities abroad, including the building of the northern mine barrage, the construction of an oil pipe line across Scotland and establishment of aviation stations for antisubmarine patrol. U-boat situation improved.

New York Times, Oct. 22, 1918 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 74, Group 9).

594. Open letter to Abram I. Elkus, chairman, Citizens' Committee for Alfred E. Smith, Nov. 1, 1918.

Urges the election of Smith as governor as a man "who will not think of his own self interests first, but will work wholeheartedly with the entire nation...." Prophesies his election by the up-State voters as well as his New York City supporters.

Carbon typescript (1 p.) in Group 9. Excerpt in New York Times, Nov. 2, 1918.

595. Speech at United War Drive rally, Hyde Park, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1918.

Describes the work of the Allied war organizations in providing "a little semblance of home for the boys." The heroic deeds of the U.S. Marines at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood. Directed recreation will be important after the war ends.

Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, Nov. 6, 1918 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

596. Speech on behalf of the United War Work Campaign, south steps of the State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, 1918.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Washington Evening Star, Nov. 16, 1918 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
597. Open letter to Miss Mildred P. Stewart, director, Dutchess County Health Association, Dec. 17, 1918.  
The importance of the Association to the health and welfare of the community. Hopes that the work of district nurses can be greatly extended.  
Carbon typescript (1 p.) in Group 9.
598. Speech before the Free and Accepted Masons, Harmony Lodge, No. 17, Washington, D.C. (?), about December 1918.  
The United States will maintain an efficient navy even if a league of nations is incorporated into the treaty of peace. Advocates universal military training even if we have no wars. Describes the laying of the North Sea mine barrage and praises the work of submarine chasers.  
Summarized in an unidentified newspaper (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 85, Group 9).
599. Speech to the crew of the U.S.S. George Washington, at sea, Jan. 5, 1919.  
Compliments the crew on their work in the transport service.  
Summarized in The Hatchet (the ship's newspaper), Jan. 6, 1919, p. 1, in Group 9.
600. Speech to delegates to the Peace Conference, on board the U.S.S. George Washington at Brest, France, Jan. 10, 1919.  
The great tasks facing the forthcoming Peace Conference.  
Summarized in Jeremiah A. Walsh, "My Eleventh Trip on a Transport," (8 pp., mimeographed, 1919), p. 4, in Group 9.
601. Statement to the press on demobilization, London, England, Jan. 21, 1919.  
Believes that most of the Navy will be out of Europe by February 15.  
Summarized in New York World, Jan. 22, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 86, Group 9).
602. Statement to the Daily Mail, London, England, Jan. 22, 1919.  
Derides "wholly unfounded alarms" in regard to American naval building. The United States has no intention of challenging British naval supremacy but intends to maintain a fleet commensurate with the needs of a country having six thousand miles of coast line. German ships will be used to transport troops to the United States.  
Excerpts in London Daily Mail, Jan. 23, 1919 (clipping in Group 9).
603. Statement to the Evening Standard, England, Jan. 23, 1919.  
The British Admiralty cooperated with him in the work of demobilizing Navy installations in Europe. Although thousands of Navy men have been

sent home, many thousands more will remain in Europe to handle activities started since the end of the war. German ships will be used to transport troops.

Excerpts in London Evening Standard, Jan. 23, 1919 (clipping in Group 9).

604. Statement to The Daily Telegraph, London, England, Jan. 29, 1919.

The aims of American naval policy. How suggested Navy Department policy is considered by Congress for the following fiscal year. The Navy is following its prewar, 3-year construction program but each congressional appropriation is for one year only. U.S. naval policy will react quickly to any peace conference proposals.

Excerpts in London Daily Telegraph, Jan. 30, 1919, in Group 9.

605. Speech to crew and passengers of the U.S.S. George Washington, at sea, Feb. 21, 1919.

Three hundred and fifty-nine U.S. Navy vessels were based in European ports and fifty-four naval stations were maintained in Europe. How the mine barrage across the North Sea was created. Pays tribute to the achievements of the Marines at Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood and elsewhere.

Typescript summary in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Summarized in The Hatchet, Feb. 22, 1919, p. 1, in PPF 6206, Group 13.

606. Statement to the press on demobilization of U.S. naval establishments in Europe, Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, 1919.

The Navy had fifty-four bases in Europe, with more than seventy thousand men at the bases and on the ships operating from them. Hundreds of hangars, piers, hospitals and storehouses were built. Almost fifty thousand men have been sent home and most of the flying stations, and bases evacuated. Lafayette radio station at Bordeaux sold to the French government.

Excerpts in New York Evening Mail, Feb. 24, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 73, Group 9).

607. Speech before the League of Free Nations Association, luncheon, Hotel Commodore, New York, N.Y., Mar. 1, 1919.

The League of Nations must include the United States or become a new "Holy Alliance." The League only an experiment; should not be criticized until put to a test.

Excerpts in New York Tribune, Mar. 2, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 86, Group 9).

608. Statement on field glasses lent to the Navy, Washington, D.C. (?), about Mar. 4, 1919.

Hopes that the historic service rendered by field glasses lent to the Navy will compensate their owners for wear or damage. A certificate showing the service performed will be sent to each owner.

Excerpts in New York Evening Post, Mar. 4, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 87, Group 9).



609. Speech, "Our Navy and My Observations Abroad," before the Old Town Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, annual banquet, Southern Hotel, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 6, 1919.  
Our fighting men want to prevent the recurrence of war and they support the League of Nations. How the Navy fought the U-boats.  
Excerpt in Baltimore American, Mar. 7, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
610. Speech before the New York County Lawyers' Association, victory dinner, Hotel Astor, New York, N.Y., Mar. 8, 1919.  
The Navy's preparation for war began about February 1917 when he obligated large sums of money to build patrol vessels -- acts which "under a strict interpretation of the law would probably give him a jail sentence of about 999 years." Credits the Navy with convoying transports to Europe and placing mine barriers in the Adriatic Sea, the English channel, and across the North Sea to Norway. These actions, with the coastal seaplane patrol, reduced the submarine to impotence. Praises the heroic fighting of the Marine Brigade in France. The lesson of this war is preparation based on universal national service. Has faith in the League of Nations.  
Carbon typescript (9 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. New York County Lawyers' Association, Yearbook, 1919 (New York: J. J. Little & Ives Co., [ca. 1919]), Vol. XI, pp. 194-199, in Group 1.
611. Speech at an aeronautical exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York, N.Y., Mar. 8, 1919.  
Urges the people to take an interest in flying and to back the government in developing the industry. The story of "Pen Marche Pete," the German submarine.  
New York Morning Telegraph, Mar. 9, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 95, Group 9).
612. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Boston, Mass., March 10, 1919.  
Praises the leadership of Commandant William R. Rush and the work of the Boston Navy Yard. Hopes to have two German ships brought here for repairs.  
Published in an unidentified Boston newspaper, Mar. 10, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 87, Group 9).
613. Statement to the press on the cruiser-dreadnought controversy, Washington, D.C., about Mar. 10, 1919.  
Up to the present, the cruiser and the battleship have been developed as separate types. The conflicting theory of fusing the two types into one superior vessel. The basic qualifications sought for in ships. How one factor is increased only at the expense of another. It is now possible to build a 30-knot battleship carrying twelve 16-inch guns.  
New York Times, Mar. 16, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 94, Group 9).



14. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Mar. 15, 1919.  
Navy has paid ten million dollars to the Railroad Administration to relieve its financial problems. This payment, the largest made by the Navy during the war, was arranged at a conference of officials of the Railroad Administration, the Treasury Department and the Navy.  
New York Times, Mar. 16, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).
15. Statement to the press on the defeat of the German submarines, Washington, D.C., Mar. 15, 1919.  
Explains the convoy system which so effectively reduced U-boat activity. For months before the armistice, submarines feared to come near convoys or the coasts of France and Ireland. This effective blockade broke down the morale of the German Navy.  
New York World, Mar. 16, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 104, Group 9).
16. Statement to the press on helium gas production, Washington, D.C., Mar. 16, 1919.  
Reveals secret information on the production of helium gas. Bombing missions to Germany had been planned for the spring. The noninflammable character of the gas will make the airship "one of the most powerful weapons known." The history of helium gas production in the United States during the war.  
New York Times, Mar. 17, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).
17. Statement to the press on the proposed trans-Atlantic flight, Washington, D.C., Mar 19, 1919.  
The proposed trans-Atlantic flight will not be attempted for some time to come. Course of the flight will be policed by destroyers.  
Summarized in New York World, Mar. 20, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 109, Group 9).
18. Letter to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, Mar. 22, 1919.  
Recommends a "searching and rigid investigation" into conditions of "vice and depravity" existing in and around Newport, R.I. These conditions exist in places outside the jurisdiction of the Navy Department but affect several naval activities in Newport. Promises full cooperation by naval officers.  
Providence (R.I.) Evening Bulletin, Mar. 19, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 61, Group 9).
19. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Mar. 22, 1919.  
Congress will be asked to give to Portugal coast defense guns installed in the Azores by U.S. Navy.  
Summarized in Washington Times, Mar. 22, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 108, Group 9).
20. Public letter to U.S. Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield, Washington, D.C., Mar. 24, 1919.  
The Navy has promised to provide fuel for New York in the strike

emergency but the Fuel and Railroad Administrations are the proper agencies to do this.

Two mimeographed copies (2 pp. each) in Group 9. New York Times, Mar. 26, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 127, Group 9).

621. Speech at a ceremony honoring servicemen, Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 24, 1919.

Those men who were in combat know best "the narrow thread upon which the fate of our civilization hung." We went to war to solve the problems of humanity and united our country as it never was before.

Different texts in Baltimore Sun and American, Mar. 25, 1919 (photo-stats in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

622. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Mar. 25, 1919.

The destroyer Barney has been sent to Newfoundland to investigate bases for a proposed trans-Atlantic flight.

Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Eagle, Mar. 25, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 109, Group 9).

623. Speech before the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, fifty-first annual dinner, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 28, 1919.

Urges universal military training. How the U.S. Navy took the offensive against the submarines. Extent of convoy work done by converted pleasure craft.

Excerpts in Philadelphia North American, Mar. 29, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 112, Group 9).

624. Statement on the Engine School of Columbia University. Washington, D.C., Mar. 29, 1919.

Cites Columbia University's "U.S. Navy Gas Engine School" for its rapid organization and excellent training of men to install machinery in submarine chasers. The Navy lacked facilities and a training staff to run such a school. Praises the response of Columbia University in making available most of its mechanical engineering department.

New York Tribune, Mar. 30, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 132, Group 9).

625. Speech at the City Club on the League of Nations, Baltimore, Md., noon, Mar. 29, 1919.

Believes that the League of Nations will be supported by the nation. Asks for an amendment recognizing the Monroe Doctrine, but would try the League even if the amendments desired were not forthcoming. The United States should join the rest of the world "to avert the likelihood of future wars."

Excerpts in Baltimore Sun, Mar. 30, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 142, Group 9).

626. Statement on trans-Atlantic prize money, about Mar. 31, 1919.

The Navy cannot compete for the £10,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail for the first flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

London Times, Apr. 1, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).

627. Statement to the press on stranded sailors, Washington. D.C., Mar. 31, 1919.

All sailors stranded in New York without money will be furnished Navy assistance to their homes.

Army and Navy Journal, LVI (Apr. 5, 1919) 1100 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 131, Group 9).

628. Statement to the press on naval assignments, Washington, D.C., Apr. 1, 1919.

Several cruisers and gunboats have been assigned to England. Denies that they have been ordered to the north Russian coast.

Summarized in New York Herald, Apr. 2, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 106, Group 9).

629. Statement to the press on the New York Navy parade, Washington, D.C., Apr. 3, 1919.

New York will have a "real naval parade." Hopes it will stimulate recruiting. No ship under Navy protection was torpedoed during war.

Excerpts in New York Evening Mail, Apr. 3, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 130, Group 9).

630. Statement to the press on the superdreadnought Tennessee, Washington, D.C., Apr. 5, 1919.

Superdreadnought Tennessee will be launched at the New York Navy Yard before the end of April.

Summarized in New York American, Apr. 6, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 107, Group 9).

631. Speech at a banquet for retiring Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y., Apr. 7, 1919.

German plans to attack New York during war were abandoned because of thorough defense plans made by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher.

Excerpt in an unidentified New York newspaper, Apr. 8, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 132, Group 9).

632. Statement to the press about President Wilson's ship, Washington, D.C., Apr. 8, 1919.

U.S.S. George Washington will leave for France at the earliest opportunity by direction of the President.

Published in an unidentified Washington newspaper, about Apr. 10, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 107, Group 9).

633. Extemporaneous statement to the press at a reception for Admiral William S. Sims, Washington, D.C., Apr. 9, 1919.

How Admiral William S. Sims was chosen for his mission to England before the United States entered the war.

Summarized in New York Tribune, Apr. 10, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 125, Group 9).



634. Letter of thanks to the Knights of Columbus, Washington, D.C., Apr. 10, 1919.  
The Navy is grateful for the war work done by the Knights of Columbus. Asks for the organization's cooperation in time of peace.  
New York Evening Sun, Apr. 11, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 135, Group 9).
635. Orders to naval attachés to thank foreign admiralities, Washington, D.C., about Apr. 11, 1919.  
Directs naval attaches at London and Madrid to thank the British and Spanish admiralities for their assistance in rescuing American seamen at Tangier, Morocco, on Dec. 6, 1918.  
Summarized in Washington Post, Apr. 12, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 135, Group 9).
636. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Apr. 12, 1919.  
Courtesy visits of the cruiser Pittsburgh to South American republics are of great value in strengthening the bonds of friendship and promoting solidarity among the Allies.  
Published in an unidentified newspaper, about Apr. 13, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 96, Group 9).
637. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Apr. 12, 1919.  
All wartime restrictions on radio receiving stations will be removed on Apr. 15, 1919.  
Summarized in New York Times, Apr. 13, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).
638. Speech at the National Democratic Club's annual Jefferson Day dinner, New York, N.Y., Apr. 12, 1919.  
The work of the U.S. Navy during the war. Our offensive policy made possible our success in transporting troops to Europe.  
Excerpt in New York Times, Apr. 13, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
639. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Rockaway Point, N.Y., Apr. 13, 1919.  
Following his first flight in a seaplane of the NC type, says it has not yet been decided whether the trans-Atlantic flight will go by way of Newfoundland or the Azores.  
Excerpt in New York World, Apr. 14, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 136, Group 9).
640. Speech at a luncheon of the Boston City Club, Boston, Mass., Apr. 14, 1919.  
The Navy has to get the men back to the United States. Navy expanded from sixty thousand men to over five hundred thousand men. Asks reservists to be patient in seeking discharges. Urges adoption of universal military training. Describes the North Sea mine barrage and the antisubmarine offensive.  
Excerpts in Boston Globe, Apr. 15, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p.



137, Group 9).

641. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Apr. 16, 1919.

A comparison of German lists of mines sown and Navy Department records of mines swept up had led the Department to assume that all mines had been accounted for.

Summarized in New York Financial American, Apr. 17, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 137, Group 9).

642. Open letter to the Young Men's Christian Association, from Washington, D.C., about Apr. 16, 1919.

Expresses the gratitude of the officers and men of the Navy for the assistance given during the war by the Y.M.C.A. Urges further cooperation with the Navy.

New York Times, Apr. 18, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).

643. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., about Apr. 17, 1919.

Officers and men of the Navy grateful for the work done by the Salvation Army. Wants the naval service to have the continued cooperation of this organization.

Washington Evening Star, Apr. 17, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 138, Group 9).

644. Letter endorsing the publication American Heroes of the World War, from Washington, D.C., Apr. 18, 1919.

Approves the efforts of American Heroes of the World War to help discharged soldiers and sailors and to establish closer relationships between leaders of industry and these veterans.

American Heroes of the World War, I (August 1919) 17 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 174, Group 9).

645. Speech at opening of Victory Loan drive, State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C., 11 a.m., Apr. 21, 1919.

The war is not over for the Navy until the last man is brought back to this country.

Summarized in Washington Evening Star, Apr. 21, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

646. Cablegram to Admiral William S. Benson from Washington, D.C., Apr. 21, 1919.

On behalf of the President, notifies the Chief of Naval Operations of the award to him of the Navy Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service.

New York Evening World, Apr. 21, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 138, Group 9).

647. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Apr. 21, 1919.

British have modified their rulings so as to permit the use of private codes in cablegrams passing through London between the United

States and South America.

New York Times, Apr. 22, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 138, Group 9).

648. Speech before the General Pershing Post No. 1, World War Veterans, Washington, D.C., Apr. 21, 1919.

The power of veterans' organizations lies in their ability to put aside selfish interests for the good of the United States.

Excerpt in Washington Post, Apr. 22, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 139, Group 9).

649. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Apr. 22, 1919.

Battleship Tennessee will be launched at the New York Navy Yard on April 30.

Summarized in New York Times, Apr. 23, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 140, Group 9).

650. Speech at a Fifth Victory Liberty Loan rally, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Apr. 24, 1919.

Is proud of the accomplishments of the Washington Navy Yard in previous loan rallies and in the production of guns and torpedoes. Navy's work is not ended until the last American soldier is brought back from Europe.

Carbon typescript (4 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpts in an unidentified Washington newspaper, about April 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 100, Group 9).

651. Speech at a review of Navy female yeomen, Washington, D.C., Apr. 24, 1919.

Praises the work of the yeomen.

Summarized in Washington Evening Star, Apr. 25, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 103, Group 9).

652. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Apr. 25, 1919.

New uniforms for naval officers are the result of several years of agitation.

Summarized in New York American, Apr. 26, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 140, Group 9).

653. Preface to On the Coast of France by Joseph Husband, Apr. 25, 1919.

The Navy is the "Silent Service." Only now are Americans beginning to find out the tremendous tasks it undertook. How civilians were transformed into naval officers and men, and yachts into naval vessels. Too much credit cannot be given to men of the Navy: "Extraordinary physical endurance was called for, and ... imagination and a genius to meet new conditions with untried weapons was essential to success."

Carbon typescript (3 pp.) in Group 14. Joseph Husband, On the Coast of France (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1919), pp. xv-xvii, in Group

654. Speech via telephone to a New York City Victory Loan rally, from Washington, D.C., Apr. 28, 1919.  
The war is not ended for the Navy until the last soldier has been returned from Europe. Navy bought more war bonds per capita than any other branch of the Government.  
New York Times, Apr. 29, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 141, Group 9).
655. Speech, "Our Navy," to two thousand New York Navy Yard employees, 47th Regiment Armory, Marcy Ave. and Heyward St., Brooklyn, N.Y., Apr. 30, 1919.  
At a dinner celebrating the launching of the battleship Tennessee, declares we will continue to build ships until our Navy equals any other. "The League of Nations is going through."  
Excerpts in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Daily Eagle, May 1, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
656. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., about April 1919.  
The Navy may give the battleship Oregon to Oregon to be used for historical purposes. For sentimental reasons, the Navy does not want to scrap the ship.  
Summarized in an unidentified newspaper (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 142, Group 9).
657. Commendation of three Navy men, Washington, D.C., May 2, 1919.  
Cites Chief Machinists' Mate William P. Parker, Coxswain A. O. Stein, and Yeoman Merle E. Hagen for displaying initiative and bravery in individual acts of heroism.  
Summarized in New York Times, May 3, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).
658. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., May 5, 1919.  
Following a two-way telephone conversation with Secretary of War Baker, two hundred miles at sea, says the Secretary's voice was clear and distinct and the conversation was easily conducted.  
Summarized in New York Times, May 6, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).
659. Public telegram to Comdr. John H. Towers, from Washington, D.C., May 6, 1919.  
Sends best wishes to Navy aviators about to attempt a trans-Atlantic flight.  
New York Times, May 7, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).
660. Letter to the Chamber of Commerce of Providence, R.I., about May 14, 1919.  
Removal of the frigate Constellation from Newport Harbor to Washington, D.C., would make it more accessible to the public. A less costly method of maintaining historic ships than maintaining them in navy yards could be found. Hopes that Congress will decide the issue.  
Published in an unidentified Providence, R.I., newspaper, May 15, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 144, Group 9).

661. Statement on Navy NC boats, Washington, D.C., May 14, 1919.

The giant Navy flying boats built for the trans-Atlantic flight represent an original American construction type for use in combatting submarines. Great numbers of these boats would have been flown across the ocean had the war continued. Not "freak machines" but comfortable craft of standard Navy construction. Describes their construction, capacity, power and crews.

New York Times, May 15, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).

662. Official statement on a steel order, Washington, D.C., May 14, 1919.

An order has been placed with Carnegie Steel for 14,000 tons of steel to be used in the construction of four battleships.

New York Times, May 15, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).

663. Statement on radios of the NC seaplanes, Washington, D.C., May 14, 1919.

Describes the two transmitters on each of the NC seaplanes preparing to cross the Atlantic.

New York Times, May 15, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).

664. Public cable to Lt. Comdr. Albert C. Read, from Washington, D.C., May 17, 1919.

On behalf of the Navy, congratulates Lt. Comdr. Read on flying non-stop from Newfoundland to the Azores.

New York Times, May 18, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).

665. Official statement on the origin of the NC flying boats, Washington, D.C., May 18, 1919.

Credits Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief Navy Constructor, with proposing large flying boats capable of destroying submarines from the air. Glenn H. Curtiss and the Navy cooperated in designing and testing the NC-1. How the four boats were constructed and tested.

New York Times, May 19, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).

666. Speech at a memorial service, United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., May 25, 1919.

How the World War affected the United States.

Summarized in Washington Evening Star, May 26, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

667. Announcement of a plan for a Naval Reserve Officers' Corps, Washington, D.C., May 27, 1919.

Proposes that the Navy and colleges cooperate to organize 4-year courses in nautical subjects to educate reserve ensigns for the Navy. These courses would include time in a naval training camp, aboard war-ships, and at the Naval Academy for postgraduate work. The men would be graduated as reserve ensigns obligated to the Navy only in the event of war.

Summarized in New York Times, May 28, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).



668. Letter to Mayor Martin Behrman of New Orleans, La., about May 27, 1919.  
Many men in Navy uniform are soliciting money under false pretenses and are violating a law. Lists the payments made to men upon discharge. Asks for police cooperation in preventing illegal wearing of the uniform.  
New Orleans (La.) State, about May 27, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 144, Group 9).
669. Graduation speech at Eastman School, Washington, D.C., May 28 or 29, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Washington Evening Star, May 30, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 144, Group 9).
670. Speech before the Democratic National Committee, Chicago, Ill., May 29, 1919.  
"The Progressive movement within the Republican Party has been dying since 1916 -- yesterday it died...." The new Republican Congress wants to restore preferential tariffs; "will surpass itself in noisy adulation of and truckling to the returned soldiers"; and will revise the income tax in favor of the wealthy. The favorable record of the Democrats on progressivism; upholds the Democratic administration's war record.  
Typescript (7 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, and two carbon typescripts (7 pp. each) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpts in Philadelphia Press, June 7, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 147, Group 9).
671. Statement to the press on a bomb explosion, Washington, D.C., June 3, 1919.  
Describes the bombing of the home of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. Building damaged but occupants escaped injury. "Black Hand" literature was found among the wreckage.  
Excerpts in New York Times, June 3, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).
672. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., June 5, 1919.  
Navy Department contemplates taking over the Cape Cod Canal without awaiting the outcome of condemnation proceedings. Canal was of great value during the war.  
Summarized in New York Evening Sun, June 5, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 146, Group 9).
673. Speech before the Troy Chamber of Commerce and Watervliet Arsenal officials, Rensselaer Hotel, Troy, N.Y., June 7, 1919.  
The Hudson River should be deepened and used for ocean traffic. With the adoption of a budget system, Congress will recognize the importance of the Hudson. Reviews achievements of the Navy in combatting German submarines and advocates some military training for boys and girls.  
Excerpts in Troy (N.Y.) Record, June 7, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

674. Speech at commencement exercises of Gilman Country School, Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1919.  
League of Nations will not be able to prevent all future wars.  
Favors compulsory military training.  
Summarized in Baltimore Star, June 10, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 147, Group 9).
675. Speech at a luncheon of the National Association of Master Workmen, Washington, D.C., June 10, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from H. T. Morningstar to James Gee, June 4, 1920, in Group 9.
676. Speech at the United Service Club, Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C., June 13, 1919.  
The transporting of its vast army to Europe was "one of the greatest stunts America accomplished during the war." How U.S. submarines and seaplanes drove enemy submarines from the coastal waters of France, England, and Ireland.  
Excerpt in Washington Herald, June 14, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 147, Group 9).
677. Article, "Attitude of the Navy Toward a United Air Service," June 14, 1919.  
Naval aviation must be an integral part of the fighting forces of the Navy, and Army aviation of the Army. Each government department should control its own aviation. Naval and land operations are so different as to require separate air support.  
Typescript (5 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, and carbon typescript (6 pp.) in Group 14. Aircraft Journal, IV (June 14, 1919), 4 (photostat in Group 1).
678. Letter to a Brooklyn Congressman, from Washington, D.C., about June 15, 1919.  
Navy Department is considering replacing civilian police at Navy installations with Marine Corps personnel.  
Excerpt in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Standard-Union, June 17, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 147, Group 9).
679. Reply to Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly's tribute to the U.S. Navy, about June 15, 1919.  
Labels as "unprecedented" that feeling of cooperation manifested by American officers who served under Admiral Bayly. Praises his ability, efficiency, tact, courtesy, and consideration for the welfare of others as well as the complete support he gave his subordinates on controversial issues.  
London Times, June 17, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).
680. Speech at Harvard Class of 1904 dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass., June 18, 1919.  
The part played by U.S. naval forces in winning the war. U.S. Navy

credited with destroying 6 German submarines and damaging 12 others.

Summarized in Boston Herald, June 19, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

881. Speech on the League of Nations at the Car Builders' convention, Atlantic City, N.J., June 21, 1919.

Urges acceptance by the Senate of the League of Nations.

Mentioned in Elliott Roosevelt, ed., FDR, His Personal Letters, 1905-1928 (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1948), pp. 476-477, in Group 1.

882. Commencement address, "The National Emergency of Peace Times," at Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, 10 a.m., June 25, 1919.

Compares the opposition to conscription before the war with its universal acceptance during the war. Serious consideration was given to conscription of wealth. Hopes that we have learned the lesson of national service and will not revert to the past. National emergencies occur not only in time of war but in peace; including disposition of the railroads and other public utilities, relations of capital and labor, development of natural resources and control of wealth. We have taken on a new relationship: "the duty we owe to other peoples and nations and which they owe to us." Urges millions of young men and women to participate in government and to support universal military training.

Autograph (18 pp.), typescript (7 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, and carbon typescript (7 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Journal of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, XXII (July 1919), 315-321, in Group 1.

883. Speech before the Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce, Worcester, Mass., 12:30 p.m., June 25, 1919.

The story of the North Sea mine fields. Praises the expert wartime operations of the Navy Department.

Summarized in Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette and Evening Post, June 25, 1919 (photostats in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

884. Interview with the press of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 26, 1919.

Only three hundred thousand men remain in the naval service compared with five hundred thousand during the war and further reductions are scheduled. Believes that Wilson will remain in Europe until the treaty of peace is signed. Denies that he is a candidate for U.S. Senator. Urges passage of the 35 million dollar appropriation for the Navy especially to develop airplanes and dirigibles.

Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, June 26, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).

885. Article, "Friendship in the Fleets," July 4, 1919.

The seriousness of the submarine menace when the United States entered the war. By the end of the war, the United States had 373 vessels of various types and 81,000 officers and men in Europe, but for reasons of logistics the main battleship fleet was kept in reserve.

Cooperation with England was due to recognition of the unity of command and because of almost identical training of men and ships. Praises the efforts of Admiralty and Navy Department officers in cooperating with each other and prosecuting the war.

Two carbon typescripts (6 pp. each) in Group 14. London Times, July 4, 1919 (photostat in Group 9).

686. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Syracuse, N.Y., the morning of July 4, 1919.

Is delighted to return to Syracuse. Hopes for a vacation and a visit to the state fair here. Praises the recruiting record of the Syracuse naval station.

Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald, July 4, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 151, Group 9).

687. Speech at Fourth of July and victory celebration, Syracuse, N.Y., July 4, 1919.

In most Fourth of July orations speakers exaggerate the patriotism of the American people. The principles of justice and equality are being recognized all over the earth. Welcomes home the men who fought in Europe and decries the fate which dictated that he should "coldly plot his [the enemy's] destruction from an office chair." Reviews the monumental achievements of the naval war effort and greets the home-coming veterans with "reverence."

Signed typescript (8 pp.), one typescript and one carbon typescript, both with additions in Roosevelt's hand (8 pp. each), in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Excerpts in Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald, July 4, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 150, Group 9).

688. Statement to the press, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., July 15, 1919.

Promises Poughkeepsie a seaplane and perhaps a destroyer for the welcome-home demonstration for Dutchess County veterans. Men themselves should be consulted about the best day.

Excerpts in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, July 15, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 110, Group 9).

689. Speech at installation of officers of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Park Lodge, No. 203, Hyde Park, N.Y., July 16, 1919.

Hopes that state and national government affairs will be as free from politics now as during the war. Praises the principles of the Odd Fellows.

Excerpt in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, July 17, 1919 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

690. Speech at a meeting sponsored by the League to Enforce Peace, Collingwood Opera House, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., July 18, 1919.

European nations realize that all nations must get together to prevent war. "The great surprise is that anything at all came out of the Paris conference." Our decision on the League of Nations will indicate whether or not we shall retain the confidence of fellow nations.



League of Nations and the treaty of peace are one. Only alternative to the League is a costly rearmament program. Places the League on a plane with the Magna Charta and the Constitution.

Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, July 19, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

591. Article on business in New York Commercial, July 19, 1919.

Believes business prosperity will continue. Two great habits will stave off future panics: saving and investing. Everyone should invest in bonds.

Carbon typescript (1 p.) attached to a letter from the New York Commercial to Roosevelt, July 19, 1919, in Group 9. New York Commercial, July 19, 1919.

592. Article, "Why Naval Aviation Won," July 1919.

The history of the naval aviation service will rank it among the best of the services in the war. Naval aviation has proved its worth during wartime and should remain one of the functions of the Navy. Combining aviation services of the War and Navy Departments would lead to wasteful duplication. Our services cannot be compared to England's where the government is trying feverishly to control the air. Denounces the theory of unifying air command and operations on the grounds that naval aviation has the mission of "cooperation with the fleet" and the "functionings of the navy are so purely technical."

U.S. Air Services, XXXIV (May 1949), 13-14, in Group 1 (reprint of article in July 1919 issue).

593. Statement to a Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald reporter, Syracuse, N.Y., about July 1919.

Referring to the recent strikes among public employees, believes that an increase in pay should be granted. "The nation has paid too little attention to the proper and legitimate needs of its public servants."

Excerpts in Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald, about July 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 157, Group 9).

594. Letter to the chairman, Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, from Washington, D.C., Aug. 5, 1919.

Urges authority for naval radio stations to transact commercial business directly with the continent of Europe. The restrictions imposed by British cable offices puts all trans-Atlantic messages under the control of the British Government.

Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs, United States Senate, 66th Cong., 1st sess., on the Government Ownership or Control of Radiotelegraphy and Cable Communication in its Military and Commercial Aspects, Part 1 (Washington: 1919), p. 7 (photostat in Group 1).

595. Speech before the Knights of Columbus peace convention, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1919.

Praises the war work of the Knights of Columbus. The appreciation of service men for it is spontaneous. The work is based on "good Americanism, clean living, straight thinking, and true Christianity." Asks for continuation of aid in solving postwar problems. U.S. system of government is the most successful in the world because it "follows the demands of the people as a whole." Urges gradual reforms in governments through law and order.

Signed autograph (8 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, Aug. 6, 1919.

696. Message to all ships and stations of the Navy, Aug. 11, 1919.

Commends the Fourth and Fifth Brigades of the Marine Corps for their accomplishments in France.

Annual Reports of the Navy Department for the Fiscal Year 1919 (Washington: 1920), pp. 2641-2642, in Group 1.

697. Letter to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Aug. 13, 1919.

Thanks the Secretary for his tribute to the Marines. Praises the cooperation of the Army and Navy in France. Thanks the War Department on behalf of Secretary Daniels, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the officers and men of the Fourth Brigade.

Annual Reports of the Navy Department for the Fiscal Year 1919 (Washington: 1920), pp. 2642-2643, in Group 1.

698. Testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Aug. 14, 1919.

Several South American countries would like to construct radio stations with our assistance and operate in a net with U.S. Government stations. Opposes as a "complete makeshift" the proposed bill which permits Navy radio stations to handle commercial messages. Favors a government monopoly to handle all radio traffic with foreign countries.

Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs, United States Senate, 66th Cong., 1st sess., on the Government Ownership or Control of Radiotelegraphy and Cable Communication in its Military and Commercial Aspects, Part I (Washington: 1919), pp. 23-27 (photostat in Group 1).

699. Statement to the press on resignations from the Navy, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21, 1919.

No action will be taken on naval officers' resignations now on file pending attempts to readjust the pay tables. The Navy is already short two thousand officers and would prefer raising salaries to forcing them to continue service against their will.

Summarized in New York Times, Aug. 22, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 113, Group 9).

700. Open letter to Representative Carter Glass on naval appropriations, Washington, D.C., Aug. 22, 1919.

Asks Congress to approve an additional appropriation of \$18,600,000

for the current fiscal year to put every unit of the fleet in fighting condition. Chief of Naval Operations believes that such action is important and that current appropriations will not suffice.

New York Times, Aug. 23, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).

701. Speech before the Washington Board of Trade, Central High School, Washington, D.C., Aug. 28, 1919.

Urges erection of a national war museum to house world war relics.

Summarized in Washington Evening Star, Aug. 29, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

702. Speech at Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N.Y., the morning of Aug. 30, 1919.

The activities of the Navy from the time the German Ambassador was handed his passport until the signing of the armistice. The use of experts to assist the government during the war; urges better business methods in governmental affairs.

Different excerpts in Jamestown (N.Y.) Morning Post, Sept. 1, 1919 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14) and Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, Vol. XLV (Cooperstown, N.Y.: State Historical Association, 1947), pp. 54-56.

703. Speech at a luncheon given by Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1919.

Discusses the naval operations against Germany and the League of Nations.

Summarized in Jamestown (N.Y.) Morning Post, Sept. 1, 1919 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

704. Speech before humane societies, Washington, D.C., about August 1919.

Scientific research makes vivisection necessary but the medical profession should stop abuses of it.

Summarized in an unidentified Washington newspaper (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 120, Group 9).

705. Statement on German and American submarines, Washington, D.C., Sept. 6, 1919.

Comparisons of the latest German and American submarines show that while we can learn something from the Germans, they do not have overall superiority. Comparisons of the German U-111 and the American S-3 showed the latter to be more seaworthy, more comfortable, and capable of longer cruises.

New York Times, Sept. 7, 1919 (photostat in Group 14).

706. Statement at hearings of House Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C., Sept. 9, 1919.

The \$18,600,000 requested by the Navy Department is needed to repair regular vessels of the Navy now.

Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to James W. Good, M.C., Sept. 10, 1919, in Group 9.



707. Open letter to Senator Carroll S. Page, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, from Washington, D.C., Sept. 10, 1919.  
 Urges immediate pay increases for officers and men of the Navy. They have had no cost-of-living adjustment in 20 years and they cannot continue under present conditions.  
Army and Navy Register, LXVI (Sept. 13, 1919), 344 (photostat in Group 1).
708. Speech, "Good Citizenship," at Americanization Day Pageant, Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1919.  
 It is the duty of American citizens to vote. Foreign-born residents should be taught to fulfill their duty to the United States.  
 Excerpts in Dayton (Ohio) Sunday News, Sept. 14, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
709. Speech at the homecoming celebration in Utica, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1919.  
 Compares the emergency in time of war with the emergency of today in which people threaten our free institutions and independence. Praises the cooperation of Democrats and Republicans in the wartime administration. Urges the American Legion to promote better government and prophesies better living in days to come.  
 Different texts in Utica (N.Y.) Observer and Herald-Dispatch, Sept. 16, 1919 (typescripts in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
710. Speech before the War Veterans' and Sons' Association on the fifty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Antietam, at the Music Grove, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1919.  
 Referring to recent strikes among public employees, urges increased recognition of their work and higher pay.  
 Excerpts in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Daily Eagle, Sept. 21, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
711. Speech before the Rotary Club, Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1919.  
 The U.S. Government, while the largest business in the country, is the worst managed because of lack of coordination among the departments. Urges businessmen to demand a change in Washington. The civil service has many faults; there should be more opportunity within its ranks.  
 Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, Sept. 24, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 153, Group 9).
712. Speech before the Democratic Women's Club of Onondaga County, Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1919.  
 The progressive ideals of the Democratic Party reviewed from 1890 to 1919. The budget bills which the Republican-controlled House failed to pass prove the Republicans' lack of leadership. Women will have an important place in the Democratic Party. There are mistakes in the treaty of peace but it is the best that could be achieved. Calls for a constructive labor program; predicts courts of equity to adjust labor strife.  
 Different versions in excerpts in an unidentified Syracuse (N.Y.) newspaper and in a summary in Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald, Sept. 26 or 27, 1919 (clippings in Scrapbook 9, pp. 154 and 157, Group 9).



713. Testimony before the House of Representatives, Select Committee on the Budget, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, 1919.  
How the departments prepare estimates for Congress; relationship of the departments to Congress in implementing legislation; later supervision or auditing. The two main problems of the Navy Department: preparing estimates and the difficulty of making changes during the ensuing fiscal year. Recommends the establishment of a separate body, directly under the President, to coordinate departmental estimates for submission to Congress. The annual appropriation bill should be written to conform to a system of accounting which would be uniform throughout the executive branch.  
Hearings before the Select Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives on the Establishment of a National Budget System, 66th Cong., 1st sess. (Washington: 1919), pp. 649-677, in Group 1.
714. Speech before the Episcopal Laymen of Dutchess County, fourth annual dinner, Mount Beacon, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1919.  
Reviews the work of the Navy prior to and during the war with emphasis on the convoy system and submarine nets. Urges his hearers to improve present conditions rather than long for the "good old days."  
Summarized in Beacon (N.Y.) Daily Herald, Oct. 3, 1919 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
715. Speech before an American Legion mass meeting in tribute to King Albert of Belgium, Madison Square Garden, New York, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1919.  
Pays tribute to King Albert for saving part of Belgium and notes the extent of American naval operations on the Belgian front. Compares Allied bombing of German military objectives with Germany's indiscriminate attacks on civilians and towns. The U.S. Navy convoyed merchant and troop ships, developed listening devices for submarine chasers, a system of seaplane stations, the North Sea mine barrier, and sent battleships to the British fleet. Urges every serviceman to join the American Legion and to be active in politics.  
Signed autograph (11 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.  
Excerpts in New York Times, Oct. 5, 1919.
716. Speech at a welcome-home celebration at Hyde Park, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1919.  
A few words of greeting.  
Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Eagle-News, Oct. 10, 1919 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
717. Speech before the state convention of the American Legion, Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1919.  
Urges continuation of an organized Naval Reserve of one hundred and fifty thousand officers and men to avoid a return to prewar conditions. Favors military training "for the very simple reason that it produces better citizens." Requests the Legion to "leave politics alone" and to dedicate itself to national defense and better citizenship.  
Signed autograph (4 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.  
Mentioned in Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, Oct. 10 or 11, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 117, Group 9).

718. Speech before the Harvard Club of Annapolis, Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 16, 1919.  
Discusses plans to include a course for naval reserve officers in the Naval Academy. Reservists will be needed in the event of another war.  
Summarized in Annapolis (Md.) Evening Capital, Oct. 17, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
719. Speech to Knights of Columbus, testimonial dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1919.  
Believes that a tribunal of justice and equity will be established to arbitrate disagreements between labor and capital. Employees of public service corporations and essential industries should be impressed with their public obligation and should not strike arbitrarily. Praises work of the Knights of Columbus in the Navy and their educational activities.  
Excerpts in Philadelphia Record, Nov. 12, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 166, Group 9).
720. Speech at laying of the cornerstone of the New Masonic Temple, Colorado and Georgia Avenues, Brightwood, Washington, D.C., Nov. 21, 1919.  
Roosevelt family is closely identified with Masonry. Predicts a "golden age ahead for this country; a progressive age...."  
Excerpts in Washington Evening Star, Nov. 22, 1919 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
721. Speech to Groton School students, in the school library, Groton, Mass., Nov. 23, 1919.  
The U.S. Navy and its contribution to the victory.  
Mentioned in a letter from Rev. Endicott Peabody to Roosevelt, Nov. 25, 1919, in Group 9.
722. Statement on naval careers, about November 1919.  
The Navy offers a promising career for young men, with opportunities for learning a trade and of entering the Academy at Annapolis.  
Published in an unidentified newspaper, about November 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 166, Group 9).
723. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., about November 1919.  
Pays tribute to the ability of George R. Lunn and congratulates him on his election as mayor of Schenectady.  
Published in an unidentified newspaper, about November 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 166, Group 9).
724. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Rochester, N.Y., the morning of Dec. 27, 1919.  
Urges signing of the peace treaty; 800 million dollars worth of goods await shipment to Europe. Some reservations to the League covenant will be necessary. Decries "petty politics" in Washington. Is keenly interested in the American Legion. Urges greater industrial

productivity.

Excerpts in Rochester (N.Y.) Post Express, Dec. 27, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 165, Group 9).

725. Speech at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon at the Powers Hotel, Rochester, N.Y., at noon, Dec. 27, 1919.

Congress has failed to appropriate sufficient money to carry on an efficient naval organization. Conduct of national business by Congress "disgusting." Advocates universal military training. Objects to the "unwarranted delay" in signing the treaty of peace.

Excerpts in Rochester (N.Y.) Post Express, Dec. 27, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 165, Group 9).

726. Speech at the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Amsterdam, N.Y., the evening of Dec. 27, 1919.

Reviews the prewar construction program of the Navy and its rapid expansion during the war from sixty-five thousand men to nearly half a million, and from two hundred ships to about three thousand. The problem of fighting the submarine menace and the tremendous losses from U-boat activities. The methods used to combat submarines: the convoy system, the depth charge, patrol boats and seaplanes, and mine barrages. The achievements of the marines at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood where five thousand men were killed. Calls for an efficient government and universal military training.

Summarized in Amsterdam (N.Y.) Evening Recorder, Dec. 29, 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 1, Group 9).

727. Speech before the American Women's Legion of the Great War, Washington, D.C., about December 1919.

Asks the women of the Legion to take an interest in politics and to work for unity of the military arms of the country. Pleads for an increase in pay for Army and Navy personnel.

Excerpt in an unidentified Washington newspaper, about December 1919 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 168, Group 9).

728. Speech at a reunion of Young Men's Christian Association war workers, Washington, D.C., about December 1919.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Rev. Paul R. Hickok to Roosevelt, Dec. 29, 1919 (attached to a letter from Roosevelt to Hickok, Dec. 30, 1919), in Group 9.

729. Letter to Hamilton Fish Webster on conditions in Newport, R.I., Jan. 12, 1920, read February 14 at a session of a Naval Court of Inquiry.

Informs Webster of the appointment of a Naval Court of Inquiry; hopes guilty persons will be punished. Expresses satisfaction that Rev. Samuel N. Kent was acquitted of vice charges.

Excerpts in New York Times, Feb. 15, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).

730. Speech before the Newburgh Chamber of Commerce, Newburgh, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1920

Reveals that a 3-year program was begun in 1913 to enlarge the Navy in preparation for war. Jokes about the constitution he wrote for the West Indies in 1917. How he spent millions of dollars of unauthorized funds before war began. Quotes Admiral John R. Jellicoe that England would have had to quit the war in October 1917, but for American aid. The part the naval patrols and mines played in breaking down morale in the German Navy. Asks for universal military training and more efficient government.

Excerpts in Newburgh (N.Y.) Daily News, Jan. 14, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 6, Group 9).

731. Statement to the press, Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 14, 1920.  
Finds conditions satisfactory at Portsmouth Naval Prison. Civilians need not fear escapes as the prison is well guarded.  
Excerpts in New York Times, Jan. 15, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).
732. Statement to the press on the Portsmouth Naval Prison, Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1920.  
Charges of immorality among inmates at the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Prison will be immediately investigated. Denies that moral delinquents have been returned wholesale to the naval service.  
Excerpt in New York Times, Jan. 18, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).
733. Letter to the editor of the Army and Navy Journal, Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, 1920.  
Denies charges of Capt. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N., which appeared in the Journal, that many men convicted of offenses involving moral degeneracy have been returned to ship duty. Charges Taussig with an attempt to create a bad impression of the naval service.  
Army and Navy Journal, LVII (Jan. 24, 1920), 633 (clipping attached to letter from Capt. J. K. Taussig to Secretary of the Navy, Feb. 4, 1920, in Group 9).
734. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Jan. 22, 1920.  
Denounces charges of John R. Rathom of the Providence Journal that immoral conditions exist in the Navy as a "malicious attempt to create trouble"; his (Rathom's) representative was furnished with all the facts relating to investigations by the Navy and Justice Departments.  
New York Times, Jan. 23, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).
735. Telegram to John R. Rathom, Providence Journal, Providence, R.I., about Jan. 23, 1920.  
Replies to Rathom's charges that the Navy had used dishonorable methods of investigation in Providence. Asks Rathom how he could make such charges when he knew that a thorough Navy Department investigation of alleged improper acts was under way.  
New York Times, Jan. 27, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 4, Group 9).



736. Letter to Bishop James DeWolf Perry, Jr., of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island, Jan. 26, 1920.

Discusses alleged immoral methods employed by a naval investigation board in Newport, R.I. Is relieved at the acquittal of Rev. Samuel Neal Kent but objects to the wording of a petition signed by clergymen which charges "officials, however highly placed" with responsibility and, by implication, condoning of the vile methods referred to in the petition.

Providence (R.I.) Journal, Feb. 18, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 15, Group 9).

737. Letter to Everett P. Wheeler, New York City attorney, Jan. 26, 1920.

Replying to Wheeler's suggestion that a naval board of inquiry investigate the situation at Newport, reviews events leading to the acquittal of Reverend Kent and the investigation by the Department of Justice. Navy doctor involved had no authority from the Navy Department to employ wrongful methods. Charges John R. Rathom of the Providence Journal with dishonest journalistic methods to further political ends.

Providence (R.I.) Journal, Feb. 18, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 15, Group 9).

738. Speech, "The Navy of Tomorrow," before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, forum luncheon, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1920.

Annual cost of maintaining Navy may go up to a billion dollars if international relations do not improve. New services, such as submarines and airplanes, must be maintained. The U.S. Navy must be equal to any other under any agreement in the League of Nations on limitation of armaments. Basic principles of naval warfare remain unchanged; the battleship remains the backbone of the fleet.

Excerpts in the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce Bulletin, I (Feb. 5, 1920) 2 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 3, Group 9).

739. Article, "Democratic Party, In Order to Win this Year, Must Present a Platform Constructive and Progressive in Character," January 1920.

The Democratic Party cannot win the coming election by pointing "with pride at the achievements of the past" but must produce new and practical solutions to our problems. The Republican Party has no constructive ideas. Calls for the "formulation of a definite program" to settle the labor problem.

Three carbon typescripts (4 pp.) of first draft; three carbon typescripts (4 pp.) of final draft; and one typescript, with changes in Roosevelt's hand, in Group 14. Empire State Democrat, I (Albany, N.Y.: Democratic State Committee, 1920), 1-3, in Group 1.

740. Speech before a meeting of New York State Democrats, Hampton Hotel, Albany, N.Y., about January 1920.

The fundamental issues between the Democratic and Republican Parties in the 1920 campaign will be the same as always: "the Democratic Party will be the party of idealism and construction -- the Republican Party

the party of materialism and reaction." Criticizes taxes on imports in the Republican-sponsored tariff. Republican investigating committees unable to discover anything in their two million dollar investigation of the Democratic conduct of the war.

Excerpts in an unidentified Albany (N.Y.) newspaper, about January 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, pp. 4-5, Group 9).

741. Debate with Ogden L. Mills before the members of the Colony Club, New York, N.Y., 3 p.m., Feb. 1, 1920.

Upholds the efficiency of the Democratic administration in conducting the World War. Failure of Congressional investigations to unearth any scandals shows how well the war was fought. Pays tribute to the idealism of President Wilson.

Summarized in New York Times, Feb. 2, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 159, Group 9).

742. Speech before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N.Y., 4 p.m., Feb. 1, 1920.

In spending 40 million dollars for guns before the money was appropriated, he "committed enough illegal acts to put him in jail for 999 years." In this he was opposed by President Wilson who did not want to commit any overt act of war. His part in choosing Admiral Sims for his mission to London.

Excerpts in New York Times, Feb. 2, 1920 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

743. Testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Feb. 2, 1920.

Secretary Daniels and he permitted bureau chiefs to exceed their allotments early in the fiscal year because demobilization was not complete. If an additional appropriation were not obtained from Congress, work in all Navy installations would have to be reduced.

Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1920, 66th Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: [ca. 1921]), Vol. II, pp. 2380, 2381, and 2387 (photostats in Group 1).

744. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1920.

Objects to the interpretation of his Brooklyn speech. Was not opposed by President Wilson. Gives the correct context of his remarks on preparedness. Reviews his authorization of naval expenditures before appropriation by Congress.

Typescript (1 p.) and two carbon typescripts (1 p. each) in Group 14. New York Tribune, Feb. 3, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 176, Group 9).

745. Statement to the press, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1920.

Plans to return to the practice of law after leaving the Navy. Denies candidacy for U.S. Senator or Governor of New York.

Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, Feb. 5, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).

46. Speech before the Batavia N.Y., Chamber of Commerce, luncheon, Feb. 20, 1920.

Reviews the expansion of the Navy to meet war conditions and praises its efficiency. The Navy's contributions to the war which helped defeat the Germans were the convoy system, the listening device for locating submarines, and the North Sea mine barrage. Denounces the tendency in Washington to drift back into old methods and calls for more businesslike methods. "The place where Americanization is needed more than any other spot in the United States is right in Congress."

Excerpts in an unidentified Batavia (N.Y.) newspaper, about Feb. 21, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 25, Group 9).

47. Speeches before the Garret and Saturn Clubs, Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in an unidentified Batavia (N.Y.) newspaper, about Feb. 23, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 16, Group 9).

48. Press interview at the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1920.

The U.S. Senate is animated purely by political malice and hope of political reward. Republican leaders have started 92 investigations for political reasons, have voted against money to maintain the Navy while spending millions less usefully, and are reactionary in their views. Predicts election of a Democratic President in 1920.

Binghamton (N.Y.) Morning Sun, Feb. 23, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).

49. Speech, "Some Lessons of the War in Relation to our Future Naval Policy," before the Men's Forum, First Congregational Church, Binghamton, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1920.

Most of the mistakes of the war were due to lack of preparation. Urges an adequate naval reserve to be prepared for emergencies. Demands better government as an antidote for "unrest and Bolshevism."

Excerpts in an unidentified Binghamton (N.Y.) newspaper, Feb. 23, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 20, Group 9).

50. Speech, "The Americanization of Government Affairs," before the Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 26, 1920.

The Federal Government is "the least efficient administrative body that we have in the United States." Reviews the antiquated budgetary system and futile attempts to reform it. Recommends fewer government employees and higher salaries. Denounces the system of parliamentary procedure and advocates a businesslike procedure in Congress and the executive branch. Ridicules the failure by political parties to take a definite stand on this issue.

Typescript and carbon typescript (10 pp. each) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Harvard Alumni Bulletin, XXII (Mar. 4, 1920), 532-537, in Group 1.

751. Letter to J. Frederick Talcott accepting the honorary presidency of the Manhattan Navy Club, about Feb. 27, 1920.

"I will probably soon be back in civil life and I want to do everything I can to keep up my Navy connection."

Excerpt in an unidentified New York newspaper, about February 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 17, Group 9).

752. Announcement of the report of a Navy Board of Investigation, Washington, D.C., Mar. 2, 1920.

As member of a board of investigation, announces that the charges of immorality and lax discipline among the inmates of the Portsmouth, N.H., naval prison were without foundation. Board upholds the administration of Comdr. Thomas Mott Osborne and recommends that the Portsmouth prison be placed under the jurisdiction of a departmental bureau.

Summarized in Washington Post, Mar. 3, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 26, Group 9).

753. Letter to Representative R. Walton Moore of Virginia, about Mar. 8, 1920.

Organization of the executive department of the government could be improved by eliminating duplication of administrative work; by making uniform departmental methods of administration; and by giving adequate pay to government employees. Could run the Navy Department more efficiently with fewer but higher paid employees. Urges "Americanizing" of the government.

New York Times, Mar. 9, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 33, Group 9).

754. Formal statement on his candidacy for U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C., Mar. 10, 1920.

Makes no commitment on his candidacy for the U.S. Senate.

Excerpt in New York Times, Mar. 11, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).

755. Speech, "The Navy During the War," before the Chester Club, seventh annual dinner, Chester, Pa., Mar. 11, 1920.

Defends the activities of the Navy Department during the war and credits President Wilson with the idea for the convoy system. Minimizes the effects of the congressional investigations of the war activities of the Navy. Responsibility for inefficiency in the Navy best put to Congress for not providing better pay.

Different excerpts in Philadelphia Public Ledger, Mar. 11, 1920 and Chester (Pa.) Times, Mar. 12, 1920 (clippings in Scrapbook 11, pp. 45 and 46, Group 9).

756. Speech before women Democrats of the 17th senatorial district, New York, N.Y., Mar. 26, 1920.

Days of "brass band oratory" have passed now that women are in politics. Women needed in Senate to "clean it up." All the American people helped win the war.

Different excerpts in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Times, Mar. 28, 1920 and New



York Times, Mar. 27, 1920 (clippings in Scrapbook 11, pp. 65 and 73, Group 9).

757. Speech, "The Present Day Opportunities of the Layman," at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., Mar. 28, 1920.

The draft is the most equitable means of raising an army. Through it, the country got a clear conception of "the privilege of citizenship." Opportunities are available to people in peacetime to render service in both public and religious life. Decries the ignorance and prejudice which hinder people's usefulness when they take up a new form of service. People should be more articulate in expressing their opinions.

Carbon typescript (5 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.

758. Extemporaneous statement to the press, New York, N.Y., Apr. 10, 1920. Describes his experiences on a train stalled in the New Jersey meadows outside of New York.

Summarized in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Standard-Union, Apr. 11, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 90, Group 9).

759. Speech at a Jefferson Day dinner sponsored by the National Democratic Club, Hotel Astor, New York, N.Y., Apr. 10, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in New York Times, Apr. 11, 1920 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

760. Speech, "The Emergency of Peace," at a morning service at Old North Church, Boston, Mass., Apr. 11, 1920.

Advocates drastic national action in the outlaw railroad strike. The problems of peace are no less perplexing than those of war.

Summarized in Boston Traveler, Apr. 12, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 88, Group 9).

761. Speech to the Radcliffe Club of Boston, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass., the afternoon of Apr. 11, 1920.

History will give due credit to the Navy's part in the war. Urges more pay for Army and Navy officers to prevent their going into higher paying civilian jobs. Reviews the achievements of the Navy during the war. Urges a businesslike basis for government.

Excerpts in Boston Traveler, Apr. 12, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 88, Group 9).

762. Speech to the congregation of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Lynn, Mass., the evening of Apr. 11, 1920.

Praises work of servicemen in the war and pleads for higher pay for Navy personnel. Urges international conferences to avoid conflicts.

Excerpts in Lynn (Mass.) Telegram-News, Apr. 12, 1920 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

763. Speech before the Chilton Club, Boston, Mass., Apr. 12, 1920.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from William R. Mayer to Roosevelt, Apr. 24, 1920, in Group 9.
764. Letter to the editor, the Troy (N.Y.) Times, Apr. 13, 1920.  
Denies promoting the candidacy of Gustavus A. Rogers for U.S. judge for the Northern District of New York; asks the Times to retract its statement to this effect. Favors Edward Murphy, Jr.  
Troy (N.Y.) Times, Apr. 15, 1920 (clipping in Group 9, attached to a letter from Roosevelt to James H. Potts, Apr. 17, 1920).
765. Speech at the Narragansett Club, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y., Apr. 24, 1920.  
Discusses the achievements of the Navy during the war and calls for a revival of "Americanism" to counteract the unrest in the United States.  
Summarized in Staten Island (N.Y.) Daily Advance, Apr. 26, 1920 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
766. Speech before the Democratic Women's Campaign Committee of One Thousand, New York, N.Y., Apr. 24, 1920.  
Criticizes the Republican Congress for accomplishing nothing constructive and Admiral Sims for assisting a "partisan investigation" of the Navy Department. Secretary Daniels and he intend to keep up their fight to get increased pay for Navy personnel.  
Excerpts in New York Times, Apr. 25, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 90, Group 9).
767. Speech before the Brooklyn Club, fifty-fifth anniversary dinner, 131 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N.Y., 10 p.m., Apr. 24, 1920.  
The Navy is losing twenty-five thousand men a year -- more than are being added. Asks for higher wages for Navy personnel and for a naval building program to guarantee protection in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.  
Excerpt in Brooklyn (N.Y.) Standard-Union, Apr. 25, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 107, Group 9).
768. Speech before the United States Daughters of 1812, annual dinner, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., Apr. 27, 1920.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Washington Evening Star, Apr. 28, 1920 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
769. Testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Apr. 29, 1920.  
The Navy Department "is absolutely opposed to the creation of any separate aviation department of the Government. Naval flying is an art by itself." Favors establishment of an air corps within the Navy Department with naval officers and men detailed to it. Suggests increasing temporarily the rank of men detailed to the air corps and granting additional hazard pay to fliers.  
Hearings before Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Repre-

sentatives on Estimates Submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, 1920, 66th Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: [ca. 1921]), Vol. II, pp. 2841-2845 (photostat in Group 1).

770. Speech, "Voyages of Discovery," before the Associated Harvard Clubs, Washington, D.C., May 1, 1920.

Commemorates the Pilgrims' landing and the desire for political, commercial, or religious change which motivated them and eventually created the United States. Doubts that the educational accomplishments of Harvard and other colleges have kept pace with other national developments. Foreign observers praise our country's homogeneity while warning of the danger of sectionalism. Harvard men should acquaint their community with their university.

Typescript (11 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.

771. Speech at a mass meeting sponsored by the Manhattan Navy Club Campaign Committee, Carnegie Hall, New York, N.Y., May 3, 1920.

The Navy Club is a "home for the men" in the Navy. Hopes that the bill to increase pay will soon pass Congress.

Excerpt in New York Evening World, May 4, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 106, Group 9).

772. Open letter to William W. Farley, chairman, Democratic State Committee of New York, May 3, 1920.

The "unit rule" governing the actions of New York State Democratic delegations to the national convention should be abandoned since it precludes freedom of action in the best interests of the party and nation.

Typescript (3 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand; carbon typescript (3 pp.); and three mimeographed copies (3 pp. each), in Group 14. Excerpts in New York Times, May 6, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 108, Group 9).

773. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., May 5, 1920.

Referring to his open letter to William W. Farley of May 3, 1920, declares that the Democrats must prove their adaptability to new conditions in order to win the next election. An ancient custom founded on an undemocratic principle should be abandoned.

New York Times, May 6, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 108, Group 9).

774. Speech before the National Association of Master Workmen, annual convention, Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., May 15, 16, or 17, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from H. T. Morningstar to James Gee, June 4, 1920, in Group 9.

775. Testimony before a Naval Court of Inquiry, Washington, D.C., May 20, 1920.

Disclaims all responsibility for alleged reprehensible methods used

by Navy investigators of vice in Newport, R.I., in 1919. Not his duty to issue detailed instructions; responsibility rested with their commanding officer. This detail was attached to his office for purposes of secrecy. Reviews events leading to an investigation by the Department of Justice and his assumption of responsibility for the antiveice detail.

Excerpts in Providence (R.I.) Journal, about May 21, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 115, Group 9).

776. Testimony before a Naval Court of Inquiry, Washington, D.C., May 21, 1920.

Methods used in Newport vice investigation by naval operatives attached to his office were unknown to him for several months. Lt. Erasmus M. Hudson, in charge of the group, reported to him in general terms only. Denies personal responsibility for their actions or knowledge of their qualifications as investigators.

Excerpt in Providence (R.I.) Journal, about May 22, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 122, Group 9).

777. Testimony before a Naval Court of Inquiry, Washington, D.C., May 22, 1920.

Requests recall of John R. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal. Rathom must show more conclusively that he cannot prove the charges made previously to a Senate committee.

Excerpt in New York Times, May 24, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).

778. Statement before a Naval Board of Inquiry, Westerly, R.I., May 27, 1920.

Asks the court to strike from the record testimony given by Rathom in which he characterized actions by heads of the Navy as "part of a plot."

Summarized in New York Times, May 28, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).

779. Letter to Frederick Hale, chairman, subcommittee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, from Washington, D.C., June 4, 1920.

Opposes increasing the power of the Chief of Naval Operations. Proposes adding two assistant secretaries to coordinate work in the Navy Department. The most serious trouble with the Navy is the "archaic" system used by Congress in legislating and making appropriations. Recommends postponing any departmental reorganization until the World War is well over.

Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs, United States Senate, 66th Cong., 2d sess. (Washington: 1921), Vol. II, pp. 3391-3393 (photostat in Group 1).

780. Statement to the Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, by telephone from Hyde Park, N.Y., June 5, 1920.

During meeting of Hudson Valley Democrats at his home, predicts that Dutchess County will be in the forefront of an aggressive Democratic movement.

Excerpt in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, June 5, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 124, Group 9).



781. Speech at meeting of Democrats in Hyde Park, N.Y., June 5, 1920.  
Introducing Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, says he would be the choice of the Democrats for the Presidency except for his Canadian birth.  
Excerpt in Warwick Valley (N.Y.) Dispatch, June 9, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 128, Group 9).
782. Open letter to Polish Government's loan campaign rally in Carnegie Hall, New York, N.Y., June 9, 1920.  
Praises Poles' resistance to aggression and their wartime achievements. Poles will form a stable government. They deserve the sympathy of the entire world; the United States should advance a loan to replace destroyed industries.  
Carbon typescript in Polish (1 p.) in Group 9.
783. Letter of congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Perlmutter of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., about June 12, 1920.  
Regrets inability to attend their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary celebration and extends his best wishes.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Courier, June 13, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 129, Group 9).
784. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., June 14, 1920.  
Records of the U.S. Navy are in poor condition because funds to take care of them are inadequate. Limit on pay of \$1,800 a year excludes trained historians.  
Summarized in Albany (N.Y.) Argus, June 15, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 5, Group 9).
785. Speech at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., on receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June 16, 1920.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from J. F. Amedee LaTour to Roosevelt, June 24, 1920, in Group 9 (attached to a letter from Roosevelt to LaTour, July 23, 1920).
786. Speech at graduation exercises at the Lawrenceville School, Trenton, N.J., June 19, 1920.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in the Trenton (N.J.) Sunday Times Advertiser, June 20, 1920.
787. Letter to Representative Clifford Ireland of Illinois, June 20, 1920.  
Recommends the creation of a "true" budget system in the Navy Department, consolidation of appropriations in one general committee, possible reclassification and redistribution of work in the departments, and greater authority for the heads of executive departments. Governmental reform should begin in the legislative branch.  
Excerpts in Washington Post, June 21, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 132, Group 9).

788. Extemporaneous statement to the press, San Francisco, Calif., June 26, 1920.  
Has not decided whether he will be a candidate for the U.S. Senate; may return to the practice of law.  
New York Tribune, June 27, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 7, Group 9).
789. Speech at the Democratic National Convention, San Francisco, Calif., June 26, 1920.  
Invites the delegates to the convention to visit the battleship New York.  
Summarized in New York Tribune, June 27, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 7, Group 9).
790. Speech at a dinner at the Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., June 26, 1920.  
Pays tribute to Vallejo and the Mare Island Navy Yard for their work during the war.  
Summarized in San Francisco Examiner, June 27, 1920 (typescript in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
791. Statement to a correspondent of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Eagle, San Francisco, Calif., June 28, 1920.  
Referring to the fight on the convention floor when he wrested the New York State standard from its bearers, claims he wanted to join the demonstration for Wilson and had a "jolly fight" getting possession of it.  
Brooklyn (N.Y.) Eagle, June 29, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 14, p. 37, Group 9).
792. Speech seconding the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York for President at the Democratic National Convention, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., June 30, 1920.  
The democracy of New York State is united behind Governor Smith and his record as a servant of the public is known throughout the nation.  
Autograph notes (1 p.) on back of a letter from A. J. Berres to Roosevelt, June 23, 1920, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. Official Report of the Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention (Indianapolis: Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co., 1920), pp. 140-141, in Group 1.
793. Statement to the press, San Francisco, Calif., July 1, 1920.  
Believes that an eastern man will be nominated for President; supports Joseph E. Davies for Vice President.  
Excerpt in San Francisco Call and Post, July 1, 1920 (typescript in Group 14).
794. Extemporaneous statement to the press at the Democratic National Convention, San Francisco, Calif., July 3, 1920.  
Considers the race for the Presidential nomination to be wide open.

Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald, July 4, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 14, p. 15, Group 9).

75. Telegram of congratulations to Governor James M. Cox, from San Francisco, Calif., July 6, 1920.

Congratulates the Democratic nominee for President and promises to stop off in Ohio on the way east.

San Francisco Examiner, July 7, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 131, Group 9) and New York Evening Post, July 7, 1920, in Group 9.

76. Statement to the press on nomination of Governor Cox, San Francisco, Calif., July 6, 1920.

His prophecy has come true that the nomination for President would be made in open convention. Predicts a victory for Cox over Harding.

New York Times, July 7, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).

77. Statement to the press, Stockton, Calif., July 7, 1920.

Will not resign as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for several weeks.

Summarized in Saratoga (N.Y.) Saratogian, July 8, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 30, Group 9).

78. Extemporaneous statements to the press, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 9, 1920.

Democratic campaign will not be a "front porch or a back porch affair." Plans to confer with Governor Cox, to visit his home in Hyde Park, to attend yacht races off Sandy Hook, and to complete his business in Washington before resigning.

Excerpts in Salt Lake City (Utah) Tribune, July 10, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 124, Group 9).

79. Extemporaneous statements to the press, Pueblo, Colo., July 10, 1920.

Has been interested in Pueblo since naming a battle cruiser after it in 1917. Is not a "porch campaigner" and wants to meet the people of the United States.

Excerpts in an unidentified Pueblo (Colo.) newspaper, about July 12, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 121, Group 9).

800. Extemporaneous statement upon arrival in Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1920.

Was surprised to be nominated for Vice President; pleased to be running with Governor Cox.

Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch, July 12, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 125, Group 9).

801. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1920.

Plans to campaign with Cox in every state. Expects to resign about August 1 from the Navy Department, to be notified of his nomination in Hyde Park, and to go to Eastport, Maine, to work on his acceptance speech. Will make the League of Nations his chief campaign issue.

Excerpts in New York Times, July 13, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook

802. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Syracuse, N.Y., July 13, 1920.  
Praises the Democratic ticket as one the people may proudly support; all choices were made in the open.  
Different texts in Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald, July 13, 1920 and Journal, July 14, 1920 (clippings in Scrapbook 13, pp. 86, 151, Group 9).
803. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Albany, N.Y., the morning of July 13, 1920.  
Confident of victory in the coming election; cites the unity apparent at the San Francisco convention. Predicts Alfred E. Smith will be reelected governor and that Senator Harding will "come down off his front porch."  
Different texts in Albany (N.Y.) Times-Union, July 13, 1920 and Argus, July 14, 1920 (clippings in Scrapbook 12, p. 85; Scrapbook 13, p. 148; Group 9).
804. Speech to the people of Hyde Park, N.Y., July 13, 1920.  
Was surprised at his nomination by the Democratic National Convention. Plans to speak all over the nation; hopes for a clean and decent campaign.  
Hudson (N.Y.) Register, July 14, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 13, p. 72, Group 9).
805. Speech at a bipartisan reception for Roosevelt, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., July 13, 1920.  
Thanks the people of Dutchess County for the reception. Will visit every state in the campaign. No matter which party wins, the country will go on to better things. Thanks John Mack and Tom Lynch for nominating him at San Francisco. Proposes a campaign free of "mud slinging" with the issues presented clearly.  
Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Eagle, July 14, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 168, Group 9).
806. Statement in reply to Senator Warren G. Harding, Hyde Park, N.Y., July 14, 1920.  
He and Governor Cox are willing to let Americans decide the issue of the League of Nations. Denounces the personal animosity of some senators toward Wilson. The Democratic Party will prove that the World War was not fought in vain. A Republican victory in the coming election would be a disaster for world peace.  
Signed autograph (8 pp.) in Group 14. Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Star and Enterprise, July 14, 1920 (photostat in Group 9). Excerpts in Washington Post, July 15, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 21, Group 9).
807. Address at the Bowery Mission, New York, N.Y., July 15, 1920.  
Disapproves of Harding's "front porch" campaign: "The voters of the



United States have a right to see the men who are at the head of the national tickets." Urges full development of the nation's resources, intelligent use of the ballot, and unswerving belief in the country's progress. His coming campaign tour "an inspirational opportunity to get acquainted with my fellow Americans."

Excerpts in New York Telegram, July 16, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 14, p. 58, Group 9).

808. Interview with Frederick Boyd Stevenson of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Eagle, New York, N.Y., midnight of July 15, 1920.

The United States must have a navy second to none if it does not join the League of Nations. This will cost half a billion dollars a year for the Navy and a like sum for the Army. Effect of the Monroe Doctrine and its possible extension all over the world. The League will eliminate war through reduction of armaments. Overcrowding of countries and trade rivalries, chief causes of war, are conditions which the League could adjust. Advocates stricter immigration laws with rejection of physical, mental, and moral defectives. Upholds his stand on woman suffrage. Democrats will prevent war, save on armaments, and protect small nations.

Brooklyn (N.Y.) Eagle, July 18, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 13, p. 115, Group 9).

809. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., July 16, 1920.

Governor Cox and he have not yet settled their campaign plans. Plans to speak in the North and Northwest to overcome the influence of the many Republican newspapers there.

Excerpts in Ithaca (N.Y.) Journal and News, July 16, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 50, Group 9).

810. Statement to the press, Washington, D.C., about July 16, 1920.

Charges made against Secretary Daniels and himself by Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker will probably be ignored and no disciplinary action taken.

Excerpt in Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer, July 17, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 108, Group 9).

811. Extemporaneous statements to the press, Washington, D.C., July 16, 1920.

Plans to confer with President Wilson, to travel with Governor Cox to Ohio, and to make plans for their speaking tours. Democrats will force Harding to give up his front porch campaign.

Excerpts in New York Sun, about July 16, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 94, Group 9).

812. Speech to workmen of the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., July 16, 1920.

Promises continuation of his friendship for the laboring man and quick action from the Senate even if he has to use a "heavy hammer" for a gavel.

Excerpts in New York Times, July 17, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 12, Group 9).

813. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., July 17, 1920. More than one-third of the two thousand five hundred congratulatory letters and telegrams received by him were from progressive Republicans who prefer to vote the Democratic ticket.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Tribune, July 18, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 88, Group 9).

814. Statement to the press following a conference with President Wilson, Washington, D.C., July 18, 1920.

Praises the accord in the ideas of President Wilson and Cox. Regrets leaving his post under Wilson.

New York American, July 19, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 13, p. 22, Group 9).

815. Statement on the 1920 campaign to William H. Crawford of the New York Times, about July 18, 1920.

Criticizes Harding's "front porch" campaign. It is the obligation of a candidate to campaign in order to make known his true personality. Compares his campaign for State senator in 1910, in which he toured three counties, with a Presidential campaign. Asks for a candid expression of views free of "glittering generalities."

New York Times, July 21, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 119, Group 9).

816. Interview with William H. Crawford of the New York Times, Columbus, Ohio, July 20, 1920.

The Democrats will win the election because the nation wants to ratify the League of Nations; there is no desire to follow a Republican "policy of reaction"; the people wish to preserve their progressive legislation; and the voters will resent the "purchase of the election by a Republican campaign chest."

New York Times, Aug. 1, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).

817. Remarks before the Democratic National Committee, Columbus, Ohio, July 20, 1920.

Urges Republicans to follow the example of Democrats in making campaign funds public. Is confident of success in the coming election.

New York Times, July 21, 1920 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).

818. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., July 21, 1920.

The treaty of peace and the League of Nations cannot be regarded as fixed issues since their status may change by March 1921. Backs the statement by Cox on campaign expenditures by citing an example of Republican assessment of an excessive quota for Dutchess County.

Different excerpts in Albany (N.Y.) Argus and Philadelphia Record, July 22, 1920 (clippings in Scrapbook 14, p. 51; and Scrapbook 12, p. 117; Group 9).

319. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., July 23, 1920.  
Will campaign in the West while Cox speaks in the East. Does not know whether Thomas J. Spellacy of Connecticut will succeed him in the Navy Department.  
Excerpts in Springfield (Mass.) Union, July 24, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 116, Group 9).
320. Statement to the press on navy yard wage scales, Washington, D.C., July 23, 1920.  
A special board has been appointed to consider general readjustment of navy yard pay scales.  
Summarized in Newark (N.J.) Evening News, July 24, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 100, Group 9).
321. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Washington, D.C., July 24, 1920.  
Made no recommendations to President Wilson about his successor. Expects the new Assistant Secretary to be chosen after Secretary Daniels returns from Alaska.  
Summarized in Philadelphia North American, July 25, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 58, Group 9).
322. Open letter to a conference of Westchester County Women Democrats, Mount Vernon, N.Y., July 24, 1920.  
Regrets inability to attend conference. Plans to work on his acceptance speech. Asks for the active support of women's Democratic clubs.  
Carbon typescript of the letter from Roosevelt to Miss M. Louise Gross, July 24, 1920, in Group 25. Mount Vernon (N.Y.) Argus, Aug. 2, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).
323. Extemporaneous statement to the press, Campobello Island, N.B., July 25, 1920.  
Describes his trip on the destroyer Hatfield from Boston to Campobello Island; believes it was made in record time. Plans to go to Washington and return to Maine to campaign in September.  
Excerpt in Boston Globe, July 26, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 78, Group 9).
324. Statement to a delegation of Eastport, Maine, citizens, Campobello, N.B., July 26, 1920.  
The Navy would have transferred its battleship fleet to Passamaquoddy Bay had the war lasted six months longer. Conditions at this base approach those at Scapa Flow, Scotland, and it is nearer to England. Harding's advocacy of free use of the Panama Canal by American ships requires further explanation since the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty provides for equal treatment for all nations.  
Excerpts in Boston Post, July 27, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 118, Group 9).



825. Speech at a nonpartisan reception in Eastport, Maine, July 28, 1920.  
Is pleased to be among his "friends and neighbors" again. Urges each voter to make up his mind after investigation of the issues and to vote honestly. Calls for a campaign free of "mudslinging and personal abuse."  
Excerpts in Bangor (Maine) Daily News, July 29, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 87, Group 9).
826. Open letter to James T. Grady, secretary, New York Committee of the National Public Works Department Association, about July 30, 1920.  
Favors reorganization of the executive departments of the Government to promote efficiency.  
Summarized in New York Times, Aug. 1, 1920 (photostat in Group 14).
827. Impromptu speech before a navy yards Wage Board, Washington, D.C., Aug. 5, 1920.  
Presents the view of the Navy Department on increases in wages. Asks the board to consider the country as a whole and allow the United States to lead in improving working conditions. Points out that the Navy is bound by congressional appropriations.  
New York Times, Aug. 6, 1920 (photostat in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14).
828. Farewell message to employees of naval yards and stations, from Washington, D.C., Aug. 6, 1920.  
Deeply regrets leaving the naval service; appreciates the efficient cooperation rendered by civilian employees of the Navy Department. Reviews the preparation within the navy yards which made possible the efficient prosecution of the war and praises the unpublicized civilian heroes.  
Typescript (1 p.) (photostat in Group 14). New York Times, Aug. 7, 1920 (photostat in Group 9).
829. Farewell message to all ships of the Navy, from Washington, D.C., Aug. 6, 1920.  
Expresses his deep feeling upon leaving the Navy after nearly eight years of service. Praises Navy men as clean, honorable and patriotic.  
Typescript (1 p.) (photostat in Group 14). Washington Post, Aug. 7, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 12, p. 14, Group 9).
830. Farewell speech upon accepting a loving cup from Navy Department employees, Washington, D.C., Aug. 6, 1920.  
Regrets leaving the Navy because he has "had a kind of personal deep feeling from the heart that we were all of us working together in a common cause." Has enjoyed a mutual spirit of cooperation and a desire to serve with every person with whom he has come into contact.  
Typescript (4 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14. New York Times, Aug. 7, 1920 (photostat in Group 9).



## APPENDIX

The items that follow were not included in the body of the Calendar for one of three reasons --

(1) The material did not get beyond the form of a draft, and was never formally uttered or printed.

(2) Information concerning the item is extremely slight or fragmentary.

(3) The item was discovered too late for inclusion in the Calendar.

Because of these circumstances the items in the Appendix were not included in the Index.

The materials in the Appendix are listed for whatever value they may have. If further information concerning them or similar materials not listed therein can be furnished by users of this Calendar, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library will be glad to receive it.

- A1. Proposed speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, South Dover, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a handbill entitled, "Speaking Tour," in Group 8.
- A2. Proposed speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Chatham, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) News-Press, Oct. 27, 1910, in Group 8.
- A3. Proposed speech as Democratic candidate for State senator, Towners, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1910.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in an unidentified Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) newspaper, Nov. 1, 1910 (clipping in Group 8).
- A4. Speech, "The American Navy of 1776," before the Pleasant Valley Free Library Association, Pleasant Valley, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1910 (or 1911).  
The successful termination of the Revolutionary War was due in large part to the efficiency of the American Navy.  
Summarized in an unidentified newspaper clipping, Nov. 17 (or 18), 1910 (or 1911), in Group 8.
- A5. Proposed speech at an unidentified dinner in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1911.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to Edward Van Alstyne, Feb. 10, 1911, in "Speaking Invitations" file, Group 8.
- A6. Proposed speech at a "Young Men's Banquet," Coeymans, N.Y., Mar. 7, 1911.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Stephen Winosher to Patrick E. McCabe, Mar. 1, 1911, in "Speaking Invitations" file, Group 8.
- A7. Proposed speech, "Politics and the Young Man," at dinner of Equality Club, Buffalo, N.Y., Apr. 6, 1911.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Harry E. Montgomery to Senator George B. Burd, Mar. 27, 1911, in "Speaking Invitations" file, Group 8. [Not published in Buffalo newspapers.]
- A8. Proposed speech before the Pleasant Valley Free Library Association, Pleasant Valley, N.Y., Apr. 7, 1911.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to Rev. Richard R. Upjohn, Mar. 24, 1911, in Group 8.
- A9. Proposed speech at Staatsburg, N.Y., Apr. 8, 1911.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Rev. J. W. Naramore to Roosevelt, Mar. 25, 1911, in Group 8.

10. Speech on direct primaries, prepared for delivery at Albany, N.Y., about Apr. 11, 1911.  
"Bosses" have come into power because most people shirk their duty by not voting. Since it is impractical for voters to attend caucuses, the solution lies in direct primaries. The problem is whether the electors can be made to select candidates carefully. Urges that the people be educated to take a greater part in selecting candidates.  
Typescript (5 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.
11. Proposed speech at Columbus Institute Hall, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 30, 1911.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to Col. H. E. Murray, May 23, 1911, in "Speaking Invitations" file, Group 8.
12. Proposed speech at Dover Plains, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1911.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from J. A. Hanna to Roosevelt, Aug. 21, 1911, in Group 8.
13. Proposed speech before members of St. John's Catholic Church, Fishkill Landing, N.Y., Mar. 17, 1912.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to James G. Meyer, Feb. 8, 1912, in Group 8.
14. Speech before the Democratic County Committee, Supreme Court chamber of the courthouse, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Apr. 3, 1912.  
Praises the democracy of Dutchess County and calls for a vote of thanks for the work of County Chairman Edward E. Perkins.  
Summarized in Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Evening Enterprise, Apr. 4, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).
15. Proposed speech at presentation of Nurses' Home of St. Luke's Hospital, First St., New York, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1912.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in an unidentified New York City newspaper, Oct. 1, 1912 (clipping in Group 8).
16. Open letter prepared for the use of Senator Thomas P. Gore, chairman, Organization Bureau, Democratic National Committee, New York, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1912.  
Unqualifiedly supports Woodrow Wilson for President. Praises Wilson's interest in the social and industrial welfare of workingmen, his knowledge of economic problems, and his honest and aggressive political methods.  
Two carbon typescripts (1 p. each) in "Thos. P. Gore" file, Group 8.
17. Notes for a proposed speech, in 1911 or 1912.  
The "poor politician" is blamed for everything. Lack of coopera-

tion in the government.

Autograph (1 p.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.

- A18. Proposed speech at Dutchess County Society dinner, New York, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1913.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Francis G. Landon to Roosevelt, Dec. 19, 1912, in Group 8.

- A19. Proposed speech before the Christian Endeavor Union of Troy and Vicinity, Albany, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1913.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Rev. George T. Lemmon to Roosevelt, Jan. 7, 1913, in "Speaking Invitations" file, Group 8. [Not published in Troy newspapers.]

- A20. Proposed speech somewhere near New York City, Mar. 14, 1913.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt (in New York) to De Coursey Fales, New York, undated, in Group 9.

- A21. Proposed speech at a Democratic meeting, Indian Head, Md., Oct. 29, 1913.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a telegram from Roosevelt to W. J. Mitchell, Oct. 21, 1913, in Group 9 and New York Herald, Oct. 23, 1913 (clipping in Scrapbook 1, p. 124, Group 9).

- A22. Proposed speech before the Washington Harvard Club, thirtieth annual dinner, Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1914.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a printed announcement listing Roosevelt as a speaker, in Group 9.

- A23. Letter to the editor, Fort Plain (N.Y.) Standard, Aug. 28, 1914.

Is pleased to be supported by a strong newspaper like the Standard. Urges the voters to exercise independent judgment, oppose the political "bosses," and elect a man of unswerving loyalty to the Wilson administration.

Three carbon typescripts (2 pp. each) in Group 10.

- A24. Proposed speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Hancock, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1914.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Hancock (N.Y.) Herald, Sept. 17, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 5, p. 82, Group 9).

- A25. Proposed speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Schnetzen's Park, Astoria, Long Island City, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1914.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Flushing (N.Y.) Times, Sept. 22, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 10, Group 9).

- A26. Proposed speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator, St. Mary's Lyceum, Jamaica, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1914.



No text in Library. Mentioned in Flushing (N.Y.) Times, Sept. 22, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 10, Group 9).

- A27. Proposed speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Carlson's Hotel, College Point, New York, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1914.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Flushing (N.Y.) Times, Sept. 22, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 10, Group 9).

- A28. Proposed speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Williamsville, N.Y., 11 a.m. Sept. 25, 1914.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Buffalo (N.Y.) Commercial, Sept. 25, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 26, Group 9).

- A29. Proposed speech as candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator, Lancaster, N.Y., 12:30 p.m., Sept. 25, 1914.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Buffalo (N.Y.) Commercial, Sept. 25, 1914 (clipping in Scrapbook 4, p. 26, Group 9).

- A30. Letter or press statement on the Democratic Party, Dec. 19, 1914.

Time is ripe to establish an efficient Democratic organization in New York State. Urges each county to build an effective Democratic organization free of Tammany control. Suggests a system by which local postmasters could be chosen.

Carbon typescript (16 pp.) in Group 14.

- A31. Special memorandum on post office appointments, Dec. 21, 1914.

Proposes a system of selecting postmasters under which he would consult with the local county and town committeemen and then recommend a name to the Postmaster General.

Carbon typescript (5 pp.) in Group 14.

- A32. Interview with Frederick M. Kerby, about Feb. 19, 1915.

The composition and size of the naval reserve.

Typescript (3 pp.), with notation "not OK'd for publication" in Roosevelt's hand, in Group 14.

- A33. Proposed speech to graduates of the Business High School, Washington, D.C., June 22, 1915.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Allan Davis to Roosevelt, June 8, 1915, in "Invitations" file, Group 9.

- A34. Proposed speech before Laymen's Efficiency League, Synod Hall, New York, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1915.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to A. E. Sprague, Oct. 8, 1915, in Group 9.

- A35. Speech prepared for delivery at Boston, Mass., about December 1915.

Advocates the fullest possible utilization of all navy yards and

the construction of a large drydock at the Boston yard. Challenges the statement by former Navy Secretary Meyer that the New York drydock cannot accommodate the large battleships.

Carbon typescript (3 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.

- A36. Proposed speech before Dutchess County Society in the City of New York, New York, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1916.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to Fancher M. Hopkins, Dec. 20, 1915, in "Invitations" file, Group 9.
- A37. Proposed speech at First Baptist Church, Durham, N.C., about January 1916.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer, Dec. 5, 1915 (clipping in Scrapbook 7, p. 174, Group 9).
- A38. Article prepared for Aerial Age Weekly, Mar. 4, 1916.  
Our achievements in aeronautics lag far behind those of European countries. Urges Congressional appropriations for experimentation and development.  
Carbon typescript (3 pp.) in Group 14. [Not published in Aerial Age Weekly.]
- A39. Proposed informal talk before Alpha Delta Phi Club, 1 East 42d St., New York, N.Y., May 12, 1916.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in correspondence between Roland Riggs and Roosevelt, Feb. 5 and Apr. 22, 1916, in "Invitations" file, Group 9.
- A40. Article, "The Naval Training Cruise and Its Objects," prepared for publication in the spring of 1916.  
Why the Navy requires a large reserve. The naval training cruise program and the advantages to be derived from it.  
Typescript (6 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in Group 14.
- A41. Article, "Memorandum on the Relation of the Navy to the Farmer," prepared for The Farmers' Open Forum, Sept. 7, 1916.  
The close connection between the Navy and farmers shown by the large number of boys from rural areas who join the Navy. The educational benefits available to enlistees.  
Carbon typescript (2 pp.) in Group 14. [Not published in The Farmers' Open Forum.]
- A42. Proposed speech in support of the Democratic Party, somewhere in Connecticut, Oct. 20, 1916.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a telegram from Roosevelt to Homer S. Cummings, Oct. 9, 1916, in Group 9.
- A43. Article, "Where Do I Fit In?" prepared for publication in a syndica-

ted column, Dec. 7, 1916.

Every citizen should be trained to assume a definite job in the event of war.

Carbon typescript (1 p.) in Group 14.

- A44. Proposed speech or article on the Navy, about 1915 or 1916.  
The meaning of an "adequate" navy in terms of the demands made on it and the relative sizes of foreign navies.  
Autograph (7 pp.) and carbon typescript (4 pp.) in Group 14.
- A45. Proposed article on the U.S. Marines in Haiti, about 1916.  
Points with pride to the constructive work done by the Marines in Haiti.  
Carbon typescript (1 p.) in Group 14.
- A46. Statement prepared for the press, sometime between 1914 and 1917.  
The various theories of naval strategy; the battleship is still the backbone of the fleet.  
Typescript (6 pp.) and two carbon typescripts (6 pp. each) in Group 14.
- A47. Statement prepared for the United Press, before 1917.  
Recommends supervision by the Federal Government over wireless stations.  
Carbon typescript (2 pp.) in Group 14.
- A48. Article, "Opportunity for Naval Service," prepared for the Yale Daily News, Mar. 1, 1917.  
The training camp program to augment the naval reserve.  
Carbon typescript (3 pp.) in Group 14. [Not published in Yale Daily News.]
- A49. Statement prepared for the press concerning Wilson's message to Congress, Apr. 4, 1917.  
Praises Wilson's message to Congress as an inspiration to all Americans.  
Carbon typescript (1 p.) in Group 14.
- A50. Proposed article on the U.S. Navy, about the spring of 1917.  
Praises the present efficiency of the U.S. Navy with respect to improved equipment, greater reserves of ammunition, more effective maneuvers, more useful shore stations, and more efficient personnel.  
Carbon typescript (7 pp.) in Group 14.
- A51. Notes for a proposed speech or article on the Navy, about the spring of 1917.  
Purpose of the Navy is to keep enemies from our shores and assure freedom of the seas.

Autograph (3 pp.) and carbon typescript (2 pp.) in Group 14.

- A52. Proposed speech to men in the armed forces, Washington, D.C., May 26, 1918.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to Rev. C. Ernest Smith, May 23, 1918, in Group 9.
- A53. Speech prepared for delivery at a Liberty Loan drive, about November 1918.  
Praises the effective support given by American bankers to previous loan drives and requests their full support in this one.  
Carbon typescript (4 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.
- A54. Telegram to Dustin Farnum, film star, Washington, D.C., about the spring of 1919.  
Says in response to Farnum's request for a place on the trans-Atlantic plane that only naval personnel can go.  
Published in an unidentified newspaper, probably Washington, D.C. (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 129, Group 9).
- A55. Proposed speech before the Young Men's Democratic League of New York, fourth annual banquet, Hotel McAlpin, New York, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Frank D. Shelley to Roosevelt, Dec. 31, 1918, in "Invitations" file, Group 9.
- A56. Proposed speech at a luncheon of United Settlements, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N.Y., Mar. 1, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a list of "Invitations for 1919" in Group 9.
- A57. Proposed speech at a University Club of New York luncheon, New York, N.Y., 2:15 p.m., Mar. 8, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in letters from Langdon P. Marvin to Roosevelt, Mar. 2 and 6, 1919, and Roosevelt's telegraphic reply, Mar. 7, 1919, in Group 9.
- A58. Proposed speech at a meeting of the American Physical Society, Apr. 25, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a list of "Invitations for 1919" in Group 9.
- A59. Proposed speech at National Cathedral School, Mount St. Alban, Washington, D.C., June 2, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Alfred Harding to Roosevelt, May 31, 1919, in "Invitations" file, Group 9.
- A60. Proposed speech before the Poughkeepsie Women's City Club, Poughkeep-



sie, N.Y., spring or summer of 1919.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a list of "Invitations for 1919" in Group 9.

- A61. Proposed speech at Fayette County's home-coming celebration, Connells-ville, Pa., about July 7 or 9, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a Program of Events for July 6, 7, 8, 9, 1919, in Group 9 (Scrapbook 9, p. 152).
- A62. Speech before Harvard classmates of 1904, Nahant, Mass., about the summer of 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in an unidentified newspaper, probably Boston (clipping in Scrapbook 9, p. 123, Group 9).
- A63. Proposed speech before U.S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association, Harvard Club, New York, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from W. B. Duncan to Roosevelt, Sept. 30, 1919, in "Invitations" file, Group 9.
- A64. Proposed speech at a mass meeting promoting the League of Nations, Nassau County, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a telegram from Tom J. Meek to Roosevelt, Oct. 14, 1919, in "Invitations" file, Group 9.
- A65. Proposed speech, "Offensive vs. Defensive -- The American Navy's Part in the War," before the Outlook Club, Hillside Auditorium, Montclair, N.J., Nov. 28, 1919.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in Montclair (N.J.) Times, Nov. 22, 1919.
- A66. Proposed speech before the Rochester Ad Club, Rochester, N.Y., the winter of 1919-20.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a letter from Frank E. Gannett to Roosevelt, Oct. 21, 1919, in "Invitations" file, Group 9.
- A67. Article on industrial peace, prepared for publication in [American?] Federation of Labor Book, "Industrial Peace" Number, about Jan. 5, 1920.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in a telegram from R. F. Camalier to Roosevelt, Jan. 2, 1920, in Group 9.
- A68. Proposed speech before the New York County Democratic Committee, Hotel Commodore, New York, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1920.  
No text in Library. Mentioned in an unidentified Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) newspaper, Feb. 4, 1920 (clipping in Scrapbook 11, p. 8, Group 9).
- A69. Proposed speech before the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a list of "Invitations for 1920" in Group 9.

- A70. Proposed speech before Naval Reserve Officers' Association, annual dinner, Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a list of "Invitations for 1920" in Group 9.

- A71. Letter to the editor, The Freeman's Journal at Cooperstown, N.Y., about Mar. 8, 1920.

[A reply to an editorial in this newspaper dated about Mar. 4, 1920, concerning the stand of the Democratic Party in New York State on the prohibition issue.]

Mentioned in a letter from Roosevelt to John K. Sague, Mar. 8, 1920, in Group 9.

- A72. Proposed speech before the Metropolitan Club, New York, N.Y., Mar. 8, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a list of "Invitations for 1920" in Group 9.

- A73. Proposed speech before the National Council of Jewish Women, Synagogue at 8th and "H" Streets, Washington, D.C., Mar. 9, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a memorandum for Roosevelt dated Mar. 8, 1920, and a list of engagements for 1920, in Group 9.

- A74. Proposed speech at St. Thomas' Parish House, Washington, D.C., Mar. 10, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in "Invitations" file, Group 9.

- A75. Proposed speech before "The Roosevelt Church" group at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., Mar. 14, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in "Invitations" file, Group 9.

- A76. Proposed speech before the Marquette Club of New York, Hotel Plaza, New York, N.Y., Apr. 1, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Roosevelt's book of engagements, 1920, in Group 9.

- A77. Speech prepared for delivery at a Democratic dinner, about Apr. 10, 1920.

Urges Democrats to discard outmoded practices in favor of new ideas and to offer Americans a progressive program in the coming election.

Carbon typescript (11 pp.), with additions in Roosevelt's hand, in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.

- A78. Proposed speech before members of Harvard Class of 1904, Harvard Club, New York, N.Y., Apr. 21, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Roosevelt's book of engagements, 1920, in Group 9.

- A79. Proposed speech at a dinner of Women's Democratic Committee, Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 8, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Roosevelt's book of engagements, 1920, in Group 9.

- A80. Proposed speech at the D.A.R. Hall, Washington, D.C., May 21, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Roosevelt's book of engagements, 1920, in Group 9.

- A81. Proposed speech at graduation exercises of the Misses Eastman's School, Washington, D.C., May 29, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in a printed program of the event, in Group 1.

- A82. Proposed speech at commencement exercises, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., June 11, 1920.

No text in Library. Mentioned in Roosevelt's book of engagements, 1920, in Group 9.

- A83. Notes for a proposed speech on "Citizenship," place and date unknown.

Reproves citizens who do not participate in religious or political activities nor exercise their right of franchise.

Autograph (7 pp.) in "Master File of Speeches," Group 14.

## INDEX

Note: This is an index to the foregoing abstracts of Franklin D. Roosevelt's published utterances, not to the complete contents of the statements themselves. As this calendar is a list of Franklin D. Roosevelt's published statements, the words "speech," "press statement," "article," and "letter" are not used in the index to distinguish the type of published statements nor are the titles of such speeches or articles indexed.



# INDEX

[The numbers refer to entries.]

- Abbott, Alonzo F., 385
- Acceptance speech, as candidate for State senator, 2; for Vice President, 801, 822
- Adams Corners, N.Y., 38
- Admiral George Dewey Naval Camp No. 7, Washington, 417
- Adriatic Sea, enemy vessels in, 582; operations in, 592, 610
- Aeronautical exposition, 611; see also Aviation
- Agraz, --, 406
- Agriculture, marketing, 232; New York (State) law, 229; production, 249, 280
- Air power, 401, 429
- Alaska, Secretary Daniels in, 821
- Albany, N.Y., canal terminal, 146; criticism of administration in, 8, 16, 19; naval reserve in, 240; public statements in, 56-233 passim, 257, 740, 803; residence, 58
- Albany Drug Club, Albany, N.Y., 233
- Albert, King of the Belgians, 715
- Allies, 582, 588; bombing of Germany, 715; naval forces, 572, 589
- American and British Company, Bridgeport, Conn., 555
- American Historical Association, 288
- American Legion, 709, 715, 717, 724
- American Luncheon Club in London, 575
- American Mining Congress, 501
- American Red Cross, 551, 554, 556, 557
- American Revolution, 288, 292
- American Society of Marine Draftsmen, District of Columbia Branch, 256
- American Women's Legion of the Great War, 727
- Americanization Day Pageant, Dayton, Ohio, 708
- Amsterdam, N.Y., 348, 726
- Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, see Masons
- Ancram, N.Y., 27
- Andover Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., 550
- Annapolis, Md., 560, 718, 722
- Antietam, Battle of, 710
- Archives, U.S., 239, 250, 286-288, 701, 784
- Armaments, reduction of, 808
- Armistice, 702
- Army (U.S.), 248, 564, 582, 697, 808; First Training Regiment, 454; pay, 727, 761; Thirty-third Division, 590
- Associated Harvard Clubs, 187, 770
- Astor Hotel, New York, N.Y., speeches at, 391, 470, 510, 610, 759
- Atlantic City, N.J., 681
- Atlantic Fleet, 235, 277, 308, 407
- Australia, 465

Autobiography, in New York Red Book, 118  
 Aviation, 322, 401, 409, 429, 559, 593, 611, 616, 617, 622, 626, 639, 659,  
 661, 663-665, 677, 692, 738, 769  
 Azores, defense guns, 619; High Commissioner, 571; naval base, 572; on air  
 route to Europe, 639, 664; strategic position, 571, 592  
  
 Baker, Newton D., 658, 697  
 Baltimore, 190, 270, 284, 305, 464, 609, 621, 625, 674  
 Baltimore Bar Association, 284  
 Baltimore City Club, 625  
 Banking reform, 337  
 Barnes, William, 411, 412  
 Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit, 411  
 Barnett, George, 512  
Barney, U.S.S., 622  
 Barge canal, 146  
 Barry, Commodore John, 254  
 Batavia, N.Y., 372, 746  
 Battle of Antietam, 710  
 Battle of Sackets Harbor, 250  
 Battleship "39," 285  
 Bayly, Sir Lewis, 679  
 Bayne, Howard R., 201  
 Beard, Dan, 191  
 Beatty, Frank E., 415  
 Beekmanville, N.Y., 12  
 Behrman, Martin, 668  
 Belgium, 715  
 Belleau Wood, Battle of, 584, 592, 595, 605, 726  
 Benson, William S., 646  
 Biddle, Captain James, 262  
 Binghamton, N.Y., 265, 351, 449, 748, 749  
 Bissell, Herbert P., 186, 199  
 "Black Hand" literature, 671  
 Blauvelt, see Ferris-Blauvelt  
 Board of Claims, New York (State), 169  
 Bolshevism, 749  
 Bonus systems, in navy yards, 246  
 "Boss Rule," 3, 67, 77, 177, 181, 272, 360  
 Boston, 246-248, 264, 268, 269, 302, 392, 431, 445, 458, 468, 469, 516, 517,  
 529, 530, 537, 606, 612, 640, 680, 760, 761, 763, 823  
 Boston City Club, 640  
 Boston Navy Yard, 246, 268, 278, 516, 530, 612  
 Boston Real Estate Exchange, 445  
 Boston Sunday Herald, interview in, 570  
 Boston Yacht Club, 302  
 Bowery Mission, New York, 807  
 Bremerton Navy Yard, Washington (State), 452  
 Brest, France. 587, 600

Brewster, N.Y., 45, 87  
 Bridgeport, Conn., 552-557; Chamber of Commerce, 552  
 British, 647; cable offices, 694; ministers, 577  
 Bronx, N.Y., 367  
 Brooklyn, N.Y., 366, 369, 393, 418, 489-495, 548, 655, 710, 738, 742, 744,  
     767  
 Brooklyn Academy of Music, 742  
 Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, 738  
 Brooklyn Club, 767  
 Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 742  
 Brooklyn Navy Yard, see New York Naval Shipyard  
 Brown, General Jacob, 250  
 Brunswick, Ga., 283; Board of Trade, 283  
 Bryan, William Jennings, 300  
 Budget systems, U.S., 673, 750, 787  
 Buffalo, N.Y., 119, 180, 181, 186, 187, 344, 695, 747; charter, 234  
 Butte, Mont., 320  
 Buzzards Bay, Mass., 330  
  
 Cablegrams, 647  
 Calder, William M. 488  
 Cambridge, Mass., 539, 550, 750  
 Cambridge Common, 550  
 Campaign funds, 817  
 Campaigns, 1912, 216, 219, 221, 223, 227; 1914, 333, 336, 337, 382-387; 1916,  
     475, 476, 483, 485, 496; 1918, 567, 591, 594; 1920, 740, 745, 748, 754,  
     764, 772, 773, 781, 792, 793, 795, 796, 803, 815, 816; see also Candidacy  
 Campobello Island, N.B., 474, 823, 824  
 Canada, 420, 781  
 Candidacy, governor of New York; 299, 300, 313, 329, 745; New York State  
     senator, 2-52 passim, 216, 219, 221, 223, 227, 815; U.S. Senator, 332,  
     334, 337-340, 344-346, 348-354, 356, 357, 361-364, 366, 367, 369-374, 684,  
     745, 754, 788; Vice President, 798-809, 811-819, 822-825  
 Cape Cod Canal, 330, 672  
 Car Builders' Convention, 681  
 Carmel, N.Y., 44, 57  
 Carnegie Hall, New York, 771, 782  
 Carnegie Steel Company, 662  
 Cathedral League of St. John the Divine, 549  
 Central Labor Board (U.S.), 552  
 Chambers, Washington I., 275  
 Chanler, Lewis S., 71  
 Charleston, S.C., 288, 289; navy yard, 289  
 Charlestown Navy Yard, see Boston Navy Yard  
 Charters, New York cities, 173, 174, 234  
 Chateau Thierry, 595, 605, 726  
 Chautauqua, N.Y., 533, 702, 703  
 Chautauqua Institution, 702, 703  
 Chelsea, N.Y., 22  
 Chenango County, N.Y., 352

Chester, Pa., 755, 785; Chester Club, 755  
 Chevy Chase, Md., 460  
 Chicago, 323, 324, 499-501, 670  
 Chief of Naval Operations, 646, 700, 779  
 Children, rearing of, 197  
 Chilton Club, Boston, 763  
 Churchtown, N.Y., 220  
 Cincinnati, 441  
 Cities, government of, 234  
 Citizens Committee for Alfred E. Smith, 594  
 Civil Service, 305, 711; employees, 278; laws, 476; New York (State), 174;  
     New York (City), 174; Reform Association, 305; retirement, 325  
 Civil War, 205, 463, 478; veterans, 217  
 Civilian cruise, see Naval Training Cruise  
 Clark, Champ, 210  
 Class of 1904, see Harvard University  
 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 824  
 Cleveland, 461  
 Clinton, DeWitt, 146  
 Clinton Corners, N.Y., 50  
 Clinton Hollow, N.Y., 49  
 Club "C", New York, 128-130, 140  
 Coast defense patrol service, 515-517  
 Coast Guard (U.S.), 423  
 Cohalan, Daniel F., 160, 161  
 Cold Spring, N.Y., 41; Recorder, 224  
 College men, urged to enter politics, 204  
 Colorado, U.S.S., 481, 484  
 Columbia County, history, 98; Association, 98; farmers, 222  
 Columbia University, 624; Engine School, 624  
 Columbus Day, 479  
 Columbus, Ohio, 800, 801, 816, 817  
 Commerce Department (U.S.), 281  
 Commercial Club of Cincinnati, 441  
 Commission merchants bill, 222, 228, 229  
 Commission on New Prisons, New York (State), 203  
 Commissions, as administrative bodies, 125  
 Commodores' Association of Narragansett Bay, 451  
 Common Counsel Club, Washington, 300  
 Commonwealth pier, Boston, 529  
 Concord, N.H., 383  
 Congress (U.S.), 270, 604, 660, 673; investigations, 740, 741, 755, 766;  
     procedure, denounced, 750; Republican, 766; see also House of Representa-  
     tives; Senate  
 Connecticut, 819  
 Connell, Mrs. Richard E., 226; Richard E., 32, 226  
 Conscription, see Draft  
 Conservation, 159, 182, 196, 202  
 Conservation Commission, New York (State), 208  
 Constellation, U.S.S., 660



Constitution (U.S.), 690; Seventeenth Amendment, 231  
Convoy system, 714, 715, 726, 746, 755  
Cooper Union, New York, 386  
Copake, N.Y., 26  
Cornwallis, General George, 292  
Cost of living, 280  
Court of Claims, New York (State), 169  
Courts of equity, to settle labor disputes, 712  
Cox, James M., 795, 796, 798, 800, 801, 806, 809, 811, 814, 818, 819  
Crawford, William H., 815, 816  
Criminal investigations, legislation, 136  
Cullen, Thomas H., 117  
Cullen-Foley Charter, 173, 174  
Curley, James M., 264  
Currency reform, 337  
Current Topic Club, Troy, N.Y., 198  
Curtiss, Glenn H., 665

Daily Mail (London), 602, 626  
Daily Telegraph (London), 604  
Daniels, Josephus, 276, 390, 581, 592, 697, 743, 766, 810, 821  
Dartigueville (d'Artignave), Sudre, 511  
Daughters of 1812, 250, 768  
Davies, Joseph E., 793  
Davis, Livingston, 570  
Dayton, Ohio, 708  
Decker, Benton C., 810  
Defenders' Day, Baltimore, 270  
deGrasse, Admiral Francois Joseph Paul, 292  
"Delmonico" candidate, 334  
Demobilization, 601, 606  
Democratic National Committee, 670, 817  
Democratic National Convention, 1912, 190; 1920, 772, 789, 791, 792, 794, 804  
Democratic national ticket, 802  
Democratic Party, 1-825 passim; campaign funds, 817; caucus, 61, 63, 78, 81,  
87, 95, 102, 103, 116, 138, 142, 144, 148-150; New York State, 180, 211,  
290; platform, 218  
Democratic primaries, New York (State), 332, 338, 339, 343, 347, 350, 363  
Democratic Second Assembly District Convention, 1  
Democratic State Committee of New York, 78, 180, 772  
Democratic State Convention, 221  
Democratic Women's Campaign Committee of One Thousand, 766  
Democratic Women's Club of Onondaga County, Syracuse, N.Y., 712  
Depew, Chauncey M., 56  
DeRham, Henry C., 535  
Dewey, Admiral George, 510  
Diaz, Porfirio, 279  
Direct primary law, 179, 180, 183, 352, 372  
Dirigibles, 409

Discovery Day, 536  
 District nurses, 597  
 Divorce laws, 172  
 Dix, John A., 19, 92, 101, 120, 125, 134, 141, 143, 171  
 Donovan, Daniel J., 396  
 Dover Plains, N.Y., 6  
 Draft, 564, 682, 757  
 Drum Island, 289  
 Drydocks, at Philadelphia, 238; at New Orleans, 281  
 Dunham, Lawrence B., 211  
 Dunkirk, N.Y., 384  
 Durland's Riding Academy, New York, 387  
 Dutchess County, 47, 51, 215, 496, 540, 780, 805, 818; administration of, 16; bridge appropriation, 166; Democratic Party of, 3; farmers, 222; growth, 230; veterans, 688; voters, 179  
 Dutchess County Democratic Committee, 567  
 Dutchess County Equal Suffrage League, 162  
 Dutchess County Health Association, 597  
 Dutchess County Pomona Grange, 215, 228  
 Dutchess County Society, 291, 510  
  
 Earle, Ralph, 509  
 Eastern High School, Washington, 527, 568  
 Eastman School, Washington, 669  
 Eastport, Maine, 336-339, 517, 801, 824, 825  
 Eberle, Edward W., 560  
 Edison Board, 476  
 Education, 118, 568; at U.S. Naval Academy, 509; of service men, 258; urban vs. rural, 99  
 Elections, 1911, 177; 1912, 209, 210, 227, 272; 1914, New York (State), 389; see also Campaigns  
 Eliot, Charles W., 239  
 Elkus, Abram I., 103, 104, 594  
 Elmira compact, 213  
 Empire State Democracy, 211, 212, 214  
 England, 420, 426, 577, 579, 592, 603, 628, 633, 676, 730, 824; history of, 147; mobilization in, 466; naval reserve in, 504; see also Great Britain  
 Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island, 736  
 Episcopal Laymen of Dutchess County, 714  
 Erie Canal, 146  
 Europe, bases, 544, 593, 606; commercial business with, 694; nations, 690; ports, 588, 605; tour of inspection, 592; waters, 548, 561, 562, 575, 579; Wilson visit to, 684  
 Evening Enterprise (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.), sale of, 507  
  
 Far East, Japanese intervention, 582  
 Farley, William W., 772, 773  
 Farms, abandonment of, 249; credit, 228; produce, 228

Farmers Mills, N.Y., 35  
Federal employees, 750, 753, 812, 820, 827; see also Public employees  
Federal Reserve Board, 476  
Federal Trade Commission (U.S.), 476  
Ferris-Blauvelt primary bill, 175  
Ferris-Patrie conservation bill, 202  
Fifth Victory Liberty Loan, 650  
First Congregational Church, Binghamton, N.Y., 449, 749; Flushing, N.Y., 443  
First Methodist Episcopal Church, Amsterdam, N.Y., 726  
Fish, Hamilton, 32  
Fish and Game law, 182; licenses, 207, 208  
Fishkill Landing, N.Y., 23  
Fishkill Village, N.Y., 18  
Fitzgerald Building (Hennessy-Roosevelt headquarters), New York, 343  
Fletcher, Frank F., 415  
Flushing, N.Y., 443  
Foreign-born residents, 708  
Forests, conservation of, 159, 191  
Fort McHenry, 270  
France, colonists, 273; fleet, 399; government, 606; marine operations in, 581, 610, 696, 697; naval operations in, 588, 592, 593; officers, 236, 586; Roosevelt's visit to, 579, 580, 581, 583-590, 600; War Commissions, 522  
Frawley, James J., 168  
French and Indian War, 273  
Frigates, 394  
"Front Porch" campaign, 798, 803, 807, 815  
Fruit growers, 223  
Fuel Administration (U.S.), 620  
  
Gardner, Augustus P., 410  
Garfield, Harry A., 620  
Garret Club, Buffalo, N.Y., 747  
Gay Head, N.Y., 16  
Gaynor, William J., 163, 164  
General Board of the Navy, see Navy (U.S.), General Board  
George Washington, U.S.S., 599, 600, 605, 632  
Gerard, James W., 340, 341, 343-346, 348, 349, 351-353, 358, 362, 364, 366-369, 372, 377, 382, 384-386, 389  
Germantown, N.Y., 30  
Germany, Ambassador Gerard in, 341, 345, 346, 353, 362, 364, 367, 369, 372; German ambassador, 702; military objectives, 715; mines, 641; navy, 452, 539, 589, 615, 730; ships, 602, 603, 612; strategy, 561; submarines, 524, 533, 539, 553, 562, 572, 574, 579, 582, 588, 589, 593, 673, 680, 705, 726, 746; U-boats, 609, 611, 615; U-111, 705; war with, 548, 551, 580, 616, 703  
Gibboney, Stuart G., 339  
Gibraltar, 579  
Gilman Country School, 674  
Glass, Carter, 700

Glynn, Martin, 382

Government employees, see Federal employees

Governor of New York, see Candidacy, governor of New York

Grady, James T., 826

Grand Army of the Republic, 205, 217

Grange (New York), 296; support of, 361

Gray's Inn Hall, England, 577

Great Britain, Admiralty, 603, 635, 685; colonies, 273; First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, 565; Navy, 539, 573, 575, 602, 715; War Commission, 522; see also England

Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 259, 499

Green Haven, N.Y., 13

Greenwich Village, New York (City), 436

Gridiron Club, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 157

Groton, Mass., 721

Groton School, 721

Gulf Coast, naval defenses, 506

Hagen, Merle E., 657

Haiti, revolution in, 328; visit to, 510-512

Hale, Frederick, 779

Hamburg, N.Y., 371

Hampton Roads, Va., 559

Harding, Warren G., 796, 803, 806, 811, 815, 824

Harris, Ira, 267

Hartford, Conn., 505

Harvard Club, 295; Annapolis, 718; Boston, 458, 517; Buffalo, 187; New York, 184, 398, 466; Washington, 303

Harvard Crimson, 239, 518

Harvard R.O.T.C., 537

Harvard Union, 750

Harvard University, 306, 539, 770; Class of 1904, 517, 680; radio school, 550

Hatfield, U.S.S., 823

Helium gas, 616

Hennessy-Roosevelt headquarters, 343

Historians, pay, 784

History of North America, 273; see also Navy (U.S.) history

Historical records, see Archives

Holmes, N.Y., 10

"Home Rule" bill, 234

"Home" yards for sailors, 240

Homes, 220

Hoover, Alexander, 223

Hope Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., 146

Hopewell Junction, N.Y., 15

House of Representatives (U.S.), 534; Committee on Appropriations, 706;

Committee on Naval Affairs, 253, 298, 325, 380, 395, 401, 452, 453, 508, 523, 541-543, 547, 743, 769; Select Committee on the Budget, 713



Hoyt, Morgan, 84  
Hudson, Erastus M., 776  
Hudson, N.Y., 25, 217  
Hudson Register, 221  
Hudson River, 208, 361, 362, 365, 375, 673  
Hudson Valley, residents of, 25  
Hudson Valley Democrats, 780, 781  
Hughes, Charles Evans, 8, 475, 476, 485, 496  
Hughsonville, N.Y., 21  
Huntington, N.Y., 487  
Huntington, U.S.S., 484  
Huppuch, Winfield A., 78  
Husband, Joseph, 653  
Hyde Park, N.Y., 47, 51, 60, 118, 179, 206-208, 213, 221, 498, 506, 507,  
569, 591, 595, 689, 716, 780, 781, 798, 801, 804, 806; fire department,  
213

Illinois, 787  
Immigration policy, U.S., 808  
Income taxes, Republican policy on, 670  
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, see Odd Fellows  
Industrial Workers of the World, 261  
Inland Waterways Association, 365  
Insurgents, Democratic, 62-163 passim, 176, 177  
Intercollegiate Civic League, New York, 204  
Interior Department (U.S.), 453  
International Association of Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174, 244  
International News Service, 482  
Investments, 691  
Ireland, 579, 615, 676; history, 147  
Ireland, Clifford, 787  
Irish, 67  
Irving, John J., 265  
Italy, 479, 577, 582; navy, 582, 583; ports, 583

Jacob Tome Institute, 526  
Japan, 247, 251; fleet, 399, 452; intervention by, 582  
Jefferson Day, 311  
Jeffersonian Alliance, 345  
Jellicoe, John R., 730  
Jones, John Paul, 586  
Justice Department (U.S.), 734, 737, 775

Katonah, N.Y., 354  
Kent, Samuel Neal, 729, 736, 737  
Kent Cliffs, N.Y., 36  
Kentucky, 296  
Kernan, John D., 123, 124, 133

Kinderhook, N.Y., 29  
Kingston, N.Y., naval reserve, 240  
Kittery, Maine, 476  
Knights of Columbus, 551, 634, 695, 719; Washington Chapter, 536  
"Know-nothingism," 85

Labor courts of equity, see Courts of equity  
Labor problems, 241, 244, 246, 261, 264, 269, 271, 276, 278, 327, 476, 502,  
508, 528, 541, 552, 644, 693, 712, 719, 739, 760, 812, 820, 827  
Lafayette radio station, 606  
Lake Champlain, N.Y., 273  
Lake Hammersley, Pawling, N.Y., 167  
Lake Mahopac, N.Y., 43  
Lake Torpedo Boat Plant, 553  
Lane, Franklin K., 781  
Lawrence, Captain James, 262  
Lawrenceville School, Trenton, N.J., 786  
Laymen's House, 402  
League of Free Nations Association, 607  
League of Nations, 598, 607, 609, 610, 625, 655, 674, 681, 690, 703, 724,  
738, 801, 806, 808, 816, 818  
League to Enforce Peace, 690  
Leases, for navy installations, 542, 543  
Legislative Correspondent's Association, 156  
Lexington, U.S.S., 254  
Littleton, Martin W., 131  
London, England, 574-576, 601-604, 635, 647, 742; Daily Mail, 602, 626;  
Daily Telegraph, 604; Evening Standard, 603  
Long ballot, 218  
Longitude, Washington and Paris, determination of, 236  
Loomis Bill, 169  
Lorient, France, 586  
Los Angeles, 308, 309, 405  
Lubec, Maine, 335  
Ludden, Patrick A., 85  
Ludingtonville, N.Y., 34  
Lunn, George R., 723  
Lynch, Tom, 805  
Lynn, Mass., 762

Mack, John E., 567, 805  
Madison Square Garden, New York, 294, 611, 715  
Madrid, 635  
Magna Charta, 690  
Maher, James P., 489-495  
Mahopac Falls, N.Y., 42  
Maine, 336, 475, 823; Democrats, 348  
Maine, U.S.S., 331, 396

Malden, Mass., 380  
 Malden-on-Hudson. N.Y., 478  
 Manhattan Navy Club, praised by Roosevelt, 771  
 Manpower, civilian, 525  
 Mare Island Navy Yard, 790  
 Marine Corps, Advanced Base School, 255; Fifth Brigade, 696; Fourth Brigade, 696, 697  
 Marines (U.S.), 282, 328, 393, 581, 584, 592, 595, 605, 610, 678, 696, 697, 726; replace civilian police, 678  
 Marriage laws, 172  
 Masons, 598, 720  
 Massachusetts, 410  
 Maryland, 305  
 Maryland, U.S.S., 481  
 Masonic Temple, Washington, cornerstone laying ceremony, 720  
 Matteawan, N.Y., 24  
 Matthews, Nelson E., 435  
 Maullens-au-Bois, France, 590  
 McCormick, Vance C., 475  
 McDonough, James S., 359, 368  
 McDougal, U.S.S., 330  
 McKinley, William, 239  
 Mediterranean Sea, U.S. naval operations in, 582, 592  
 Men's Forum, First Congregational Church, Binghamton, 749  
 Merchant marine, 267; representatives of, 514; seamen, 564  
 Meriden, Conn., 396  
 Metropolitan Presbyterian Church. Washington, 440  
 Meurice Hotel, Paris, Roosevelt interview with press, 588  
 Mexico, 314, 318, 320-324, 353, 385, 474; U.S. policy toward, 337, 350, 355  
 Middletown, N.Y., 361  
 Milburn, John G., Jr., 436  
 Military training, 391, 454, 458, 465, 466, 469, 470, 478, 505, 521, 526, 531, 546, 548, 598, 610, 623, 640, 673, 674, 682, 717, 725, 726, 730  
 Militia, state, 397  
 Millbrook, N.Y., 46  
 Millerton, N.Y., 4  
 Mills, Ogden L., 741  
 Milwaukee, Wis., 322  
 Mine barriers, 641, 726; Adriatic Sea, 610; English Channel, 610; North Sea, 592, 593, 598, 605, 640, 683, 715, 746  
 Mineral springs, Saratoga, N.Y., 362  
 Minneapolis, Minn., 321  
 Mobilization, 247, 500, 505  
 Mohawk River, 146  
 Monroe Doctrine, 625, 808  
 Montcalm, General Louis J., 273  
 Moore, John Bassett, 279  
 Moore, R. Walton, 753  
 "Mosquito Fleet," 520  
 Motorboats, in naval reserve, 503, 520, 523, 524  
 Motorboat show, 294

Mount Beacon, N.Y., 714  
 Mount Vernon, N.Y., 822  
 Murphy, Charles F., 81, 82, 90-92, 126, 137, 139, 144, 145, 177, 211, 334, 337, 340-342, 344, 345, 349, 351, 352, 358, 359, 368, 372, 377, 379  
 Murphy, Edward, Jr., 764  
 Murphy, Joseph J., 347  
 Murtaugh highway bill, 155, 165  
 Museum, war, proposed, 701

Narragansett Club, Staten Island, N.Y., 378, 765  
 Nassau, N.Y., 347; Fair, 347  
 National administration, 348, 351; see also Wilson administration  
 National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, 293  
 National Association of Master Workmen, 675, 774  
 National Civic Federation, 391, 410  
 National Convention, see Democratic National Convention  
 National Council of Women, 448, 459  
 National Democratic Club, 638, 759  
 National Militia Reserve, 293  
 National Public Works Department Association, 826  
 National Service School for Women, 460  
 Nationalization of mineral springs, 362  
 Naval Academy (U.S.), 509, 560, 667, 718  
 Naval Affairs Committee (Senate), 707, 779  
 Naval air station, Brest, France, 587  
 Naval Battalion of the District of Columbia, 252  
 Naval History Society, 287  
 Naval Lodge Hall, Washington, 244  
 Naval Militia, 251, 514; New York, 470; training, 252  
 Naval reserve, 240, 251, 267, 423, 424, 438, 455, 456, 458, 466-468, 472, 477, 503, 504, 514, 518, 560, 578, 717, 749; duty, 514; officers, 718  
 Naval Reserve Officers' Corps, 667  
 Naval Reserve Officers' Preparatory Course, 560  
 Naval training cruise, 451, 455, 456, 458, 467-469, 473, 477, 578  
 Naval Volunteers, Philadelphia branch, 473  
 Naval War College (U.S.), 444  
 Navy (U.S.), Atlantic fleet, 308; aviation, 275, 401, 692, 769; bases, 282, 283, 310, 452; bases in Europe, 605; battleships, 285, 291, 298, 303, 307, 311, 378, 381, 431, 432, 443, 452, 481, 508, 613, 662, 738, 824; binoculars lent to, 538, 608; Board of Investigation, 275, 752; bonus pay, 253; brigade, proposed, 240; budget, 298, 391, 713, 743; clerks, 325; coal-burning vessels, 501; cooperation with British, 573-575, 577, 603, 679, 685; cost, 298, 378, 391, 399, 425, 508, 541, 610, 684, 700, 706, 713, 730, 738, 742, 808; Court of Inquiry, 729, 736, 737, 775-778; cruisers, 298, 414, 428, 442, 484, 506, 508, 542, 543, 613, 628; defenses, coast, 304, 447, 451, 515-517, 523, 539, 562; defenses, on Pacific coast, 506; demobilization, 601, 603, 606, 640, 645, 650, 654, 743; dependents of personnel, 240; destroyers, 282, 283, 298, 430, 481, 575, 580; dirigibles, 409; discharge, 265; drug addiction in, 263; drydock



# Navy (U.S.) (continued)

construction, 238, 281, 473; education in, 242, 249, 255, 258, 259, 392, 467, 471, 509, 518, 519, 560, 624, 667, 722; efficiency, 264, 291, 378, 393, 400, 598, 746, 755; farewell messages to, 828, 829, 830; funds, 258, 743; General Board, 400, 446; gunboats, 252, 628; heroes, 262, 657; historic ships, 394, 660; history, 262, 273, 286-288, 292, 331, 394, 396, 400, 408, 454, 457, 463, 513, 586, 784; industrial training, 242, 258, 722; labor relations, 241, 244, 246, 269, 327, 502; lands, 453; leases, 542, 543; mobilization, 235, 247; museum, 287; officers' pay, 699, 769; officers' schools, 578; oil-burning vessels, 501; oil supply, 501; operations, in European waters, 592, 603, 645; Pacific fleet, 261, 308, 407; parade in New York, 629; pay, 258, 301, 303, 699, 707, 727, 755, 761, 762, 766, 767, 769, 771; personnel, 253, 317, 322, 381, 388, 390, 392, 393, 395, 397, 438, 452, 455, 456, 461, 464, 466-468, 470-473, 477, 504, 509, 514, 548, 570, 578, 603, 627, 640, 684, 685, 699, 726, 767; preparatory schools, 245; radio school at Harvard, 550; radio stations, 694, 698; readiness, 248, 266, 307, 314, 316, 317, 397, 589; records, 239, 250, 286-288, 784; reenlistment, 253; reserve stations, 251; resignations of officers, 699; retirement, 325; sailors' life, 519; salvage, 547; scout cruisers, 414, 415, 427, 442; seaplanes, 559, 639, 661, 663, 665, 688, 692; "sentence" to the Navy, 421; "Silent Service," 653; size, 242, 284-286, 291, 302, 303, 311, 324, 395, 400, 410, 425, 432, 441, 445, 446, 452, 455, 457, 465, 478, 514, 548, 602-606, 655, 685; speech about, 178; stations in Europe, 585, 592, 605; stations on Pacific coast, 313; storage space, 237, 380; submarines, 298, 409, 414, 431, 433, 435, 437, 553; submarine F-4, 406, 422; submarine S-3, 705; supply ships, 434; timber reservation, 453; traditions, 262, 277; transports, 599; wages, in navy yards, 241, 276, 541, 820, 827; working conditions, of sailors, 240; yards, 246, 425, 426

Navy Department, 235-830 passim; reorganization, 779

Navy Distinguished Service Medal, 646

Navy League of the United States, 242, 400, 413, 456, 522; women's section, 438

NC flying boats, 661, 663, 665

Neutrality laws, 420

New England, 445, 468; coast, 516; railroads, 146

New Hamburg, N.Y., 20

New Jersey, 758

New Orleans, 281, 283, 668; board of trade, 281

New Rochelle, N.Y., 357, 465

New York American, interview in, 62

New York Central Railroad, 195

New York, U.S.S., 789

New York (City), 280, 620, 627, 629; canal terminal, 146; charter, 173, 174, 234; drydock, 281; harbor, 375, 465, 542, 543; health officer of port of New York, 193; voters, 594; public statements in, 98, 99, 131, 140, 153, 184, 204, 214, 234, 286, 291, 293-295, 334, 341, 343, 345, 346, 363, 373-375, 386, 387, 391, 394, 398, 399, 402, 413, 436, 439, 443, 454, 457, 463, 470, 488, 510, 514, 532, 540, 549, 607, 610, 611, 631, 638, 715, 738, 756, 758, 759, 766, 771, 782, 807, 808; Tilden Democratic Club, 297

New York County Lawyers' Association, 610  
 New York Naval Militia, 470  
 New York Naval Shipyard, 393, 418, 435, 630, 649; employees, 655  
 New York Red Book, autobiography in, 118  
 New York (State), 333, 355, 367, 403, 792; administration of, 16, 25, 51, 181, 218; civil service in, 305; Democratic Convention, 221; Democrats of, 740; government of, 125, 331, 334, 371; voters, 190, 212, 290, 339  
 New York (State) Assembly, 535; Board of Claims, 169; Civil Service Commission, 174; Commission at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 403; Commission on New Prisons, 203; Conservation Commissioner, 207, 208; Court of Claims, 169; Highway Department, 225; Public Service Commissioner, 186, 199  
 New York State Bankers' Association, 192  
 New York State Grange, 296, 361  
 New York State Historical Association, 273  
 New York (State) Legislature, speeches before, 136, 147, 151, 154, 158, 166, 169, 170, 189, 193, 199-201, 231; joint committee on forestry, 193  
 New York (State) Senate, 318; president pro tempore, 59  
 New York State Supreme Court, 160, 161  
 New York State Wilson Conference, 209  
 New York Times, 815, 816; communications to, 163, 218; interview in, 77, 78  
 New York Yacht Club, 514  
 New York Young Democratic Club, 488  
 Newburgh, N.Y., 730; Chamber of Commerce, 730; naval reserve, 240  
 Newfoundland, 622, 664  
 Newport, R.I., 444, 618, 729, 736, 775  
 Niagara Falls, N.Y., 188  
 1910 campaign, *see* Campaigns; Candidacy  
 Norfolk, Va., 281, 283  
 North Carolina, development of, 249  
 North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, 249  
 North Chicago, Ill., 259  
 North Sea mine barrage, 582, 605, 683  
 North Tonawanda, N.Y., 364  
 Northwest (U.S.), to campaign in, 809  
 Norwich, N.Y., 352

Odd Fellows, Grand Lodge Convention, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 266; Park Lodge No. 203, Hyde Park, 689; Rebekah Degree, 274  
 O'Connell, Joseph J., 193  
 O'Gorman, James A., 151, 152, 163, 164, 176  
 Ohio, 795, 811  
 Ohio Corn Boys, 435  
 Oil, pipe line, Scotland, 593; reserves, 501  
 Old North Church, Boston, 760  
 Old Point Comfort, Va., 277  
 Old Town Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, 609  
 Oliver, James, 147  
 Olmsted, John, 187  
 Oneonta, N.Y., 350

Orange County, N.Y., 540  
 Orange County Society in the City of New York, 540  
 Order of Washington, 513  
 Oregon, N.Y., 39  
Oregon, U.S.S., 656  
 Osborn, William Church, 337, 342, 567  
 Osborne, Thomas Mott, 73, 752  
 Oswego, N.Y., 273

Padgett, Lemuel P., 253, 298, 380, 401, 453, 542, 543, 547  
 Page, Carroll S., 707  
 Palfrey estate, 550  
 Palmer, A. Mitchell, 618, 671  
 Panama Canal, 310, 312, 318, 408, 824  
 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 310-312, 315, 403, 408  
 Paris, France, food supply, 280; longitude, 236; peace conference, 600, 604, 690; press statements, 579, 580, 581, 588, 589  
 Parker, Alton, 52  
 Parker, William P., 657  
 Party discipline, 274  
 Passamaquoddy Bay, 824  
 Patented inventions, Navy manufacture of, 545  
 Patrie, *see* Ferris-Patrie  
 Patternmakers' League of North America, 528  
 Patterson, N.Y., 9, 55, 219  
 Pauillac, France, 584, 585; naval station, 585  
 Pawling, N.Y., 8, 167  
 Peace conference, *see* Paris Peace Conference  
 Peace treaty, 598, 690, 712, 724, 725, 818  
Pen Marche Pete, 611  
 Pennsylvania, 331  
 Pennsylvania Military College, confers degree, 785  
 Pensacola (Fla.) Navy Base, 282  
 Perlmutter, Joseph, 783  
 Perry, James DeWolf, Jr., 736  
 Peters, Andrew J., 564  
 Philadelphia, Pa., 238, 239, 243, 254, 255, 473, 546, 559, 623, 719; Drexel Institute, 546  
 Philadelphia Navy Yard, 238, 243, 255, 435, 473, 506  
 Philipstown, N.Y., 40  
 Philmont, N.Y., 31, 205  
 Pilgrims, landing of, commemorated, 770  
 Pinchot, Gifford, 191  
 Pine Plains, N.Y., 53  
 Pittsburg, 273  
Pittsburg, U.S.S., 636  
 Platt, Edmund, 479  
 "Plattsburg cruise," 464; *see also* Naval training cruise  
 "Plattsburg system," 466  
 Pleasant Valley, N.Y., 178

Pleasant Valley Free Library Association, 178  
 Polish government, 782  
 Politics, 3, 4, 8, 32, 33, 40, 47, 51, 54, 57, 64, 67, 77, 78, 80, 81, 84,  
     85, 96, 99, 115, 129, 131, 147, 151, 153-156, 162, 165, 172, 175, 181,  
     187, 196, 204, 206, 211, 212, 216, 222, 272, 274, 278, 296, 297,  
     300, 331, 342, 359, 360, 412, 567, 591, 670, 689, 717, 724, 727, 740,  
     748, 756, 757, 770, 773  
 Ponta Delgada, San Miguel, Azores, 571, 572  
 Population, U.S., growth of, 249  
 "Porch campaign," 799  
 Port Deposit, Md., 526  
 Port Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y., 378, 765  
 Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 511  
 Portland, Maine, 408  
 Portsmouth, N.H., 327, 731; naval prison, 731, 732, 752; navy yard, 327  
 Portsmouth Navy Yard, Va., 241  
 Portugal, 571, 572, 592, 619  
 Potomac River, 280  
 Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 33, 51; Chamber of Commerce, 230; public statements in,  
     1-3, 32, 33, 52, 54, 60, 157, 197, 216, 228-230, 266, 296, 385, 447, 497,  
     504, 684, 688, 690, 711, 745, 783, 805; naval reserves, 240; Rotary Club,  
     711; United Italian Society of the City of Poughkeepsie, 479  
 Poughkeepsie Business Men's Luncheon Club, 197  
 Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle, 179  
 Poughkeepsie Evening Enterprise, 507  
 Poughkeepsie Grange, 229  
 Poughkeepsie News-Press, 60  
 Poughkeepsie Star, 780  
 Poughkeepsie Yacht Club, 504  
 Poughquag, N.Y., 11  
 Power interests, 202  
 Power yachts, needed by Navy, 304  
 Preparedness, 242-531 passim  
 Primaries, Democratic, 379; direct, 40, 99, 153, 170, 175, 179, 182, 257;  
     elections, 204, 272; law, 180, 183, 186, 352, 372; "long" primary bill,  
     189; "short" primary bill, 185, 189  
 Princeton Club of Philadelphia, 623  
 Princeton undergraduates, 520  
 Progressives, 475, 670  
 Providence, R.I., 451, 486, 735; Chamber of Commerce, 660  
 Providence Journal, 734, 735, 737, 777  
 Public employees, 693, 710; see also Federal employees; Labor problems  
 Public service corporations, 719  
 Pueblo, Colo., 799  
 Pueblo, U.S.S., 484  
 Putnam County, N.Y., 57, 567; farmers, 222; road, 225

Queenstown (Cobh), Eire, 573  
 Quick, G. A., 265



Radcliffe Club of Boston, 761  
 Radio stations, 419, 606, 637, 694, 698  
 Railroad Administration (U.S.), 614, 620  
 Railroad strike, 760  
 Raleigh, N.C., 249  
 Rathon, John R., 734, 735, 737, 777, 778  
 Read, Albert C., 664  
 Reading, Pa., 331  
 Recall system, 99  
 Records, naval, see Archives  
 Recruiting, 629  
 Red Cross, see American Red Cross  
 Reform, governmental, 3, 16, 19, 24, 25, 40, 51, 63, 67, 99, 125, 153, 154, 162, 170-175, 196, 218, 231, 234, 257, 272, 290, 297, 300, 305, 460, 689, 695, 702, 709, 711, 713, 719, 725, 746, 749, 750, 753, 756, 761, 779, 787, 826; in Democratic Party, 3, 33, 51, 103, 206, 212, 257, 272, 290, 339, 342, 389, 739, 772  
 Religion, issue in U.S. Senatorship contest, 67, 79, 85, 121  
 Remington Arms plant, 554  
 Rensselaer County Democrats, 347  
 Republican Party, 3, 181, 485, 670, 712, 739, 740; "alliance" with, 96; campaign assessments, 817, 818; leaders, 32, 748; nominee for Senator, 93; "policy of reaction," 816; victory of, 177, 806  
 Republican Club, New York, 399  
 Republican newspapers, 809  
 Republicans, in 1910 campaign, 32; in N.Y. State Legislature, 64, 65, 76, 96; and Court of Claims, 169; in 1916 campaign, 475, 476; cooperation with Democrats, 709; in 1920 campaign, 813, 817  
 Reserve officers' preparatory course, see Naval Reserve Officers' Preparatory Course  
 Reserve vessels, 252  
 Revolutionary War, 205  
 Rhinebeck, N.Y., 194, 195  
 Rochester, N.Y., 285, 349, 717, 724, 725; Chamber of Commerce, 285, 725  
 Rockaway Point, N.Y., 639  
 Rogers, Gustavus A., 764  
 Rome, Italy, interview in, 582  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., biography: accepts nomination for State senator, 2; photographs and sketches, comments on, 112; autobiographical sketch, 118; accepts loving cup from "Insurgents," 158; boxing interest, 168; accepts renomination for State senator, 216; denies candidacy for governor of New York, 299; announces candidacy for U.S. Senator, 332; defeated as candidate for U.S. Senator, 377; visits Haiti, 511; endorses William Church Osborn for Governor, 567; interview with press of Italy, 582; interview with press of France, 588; supports Alfred E. Smith for governor of New York, 591; addresses Peace Conference representatives, 600; denies candidacy for U.S. Senator or governor of New York, 745; to resume law practice, 745, 788; accepts presidency of Manhattan Navy Club, 751; Doctor of Laws conferred, 785; seconds nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith for President, 792; to resign as Assistant Secretary to run for Vice President, 797, 801, 821; resigns from Navy Department,

Roosevelt, Franklin D., biography (continued)

828-830

Roosevelt, Franklin D., published writings: 258, 301, 425, 427-430, 432-434, 446, 450, 472, 483, 503, 509, 518, 521, 531, 562, 578, 653, 677, 685, 691, 692, 733, 739

Roosevelt, Theodore, 77, 115, 210, 235, 411, 412, 483

Rural areas, development of, 197, 280

Rural Credits Board (U.S.), 476

Rush, William R., 612

Russia, U.S. assistance to, 592; U.S. gunboats in, 628

Ryan, Thomas F., 80

Sackets Harbor, N.Y., 250; naval base, 251

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Lynn, Mass., 762

Salt Lake City, 798

Salt Point, N.Y., 48

Salvage work, 547

Salvation Army, 643

San Diego, Calif., 310, 311, 406-408; naval base, 310

San Francisco, 312-315, 403, 788-796, 805; convention in, 803

San Francisco Bay, 452

San Jose, Calif., 404

San Miguel, Azores, 571, 572

Sandy Hook, N.J., 798

Santo Domingo, 328, 512

Saratoga, Calif., 404

Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 338, 362

Sayville, N.Y., 419

Scapa Flow, Scotland, 824

Schenectady, N.Y., 723

Schlosser, John F., 25, 51

Scotland, 593

Scranton, Pa., 400

Sea Girt, N.J., 210

Seattle, 261, 317-319

Seattle, U.S.S., 484

Sectionalism, 403

Seeger, Duncan C., 219

Senate (U.S.), 367, 681, 748, 756; Naval Affairs Committee, 545, 694, 698, 707, 779

Senate (U.S.), candidate, 332, 334, 336, 340, 344-346, 348-351, 353, 354, 356, 357, 361-364, 366, 367, 369-374, 684, 745, 754, 788; direct nomination and election to, 99, 154, 231

Senate (N.Y.), Finance Committee, 159

Senate (N.Y.), Forest, Fish and Game Committee, 84

Senatorship (U.S.), issue, 56-164 passim

Seventeenth Amendment, 231

Seventeenth Senatorial District, New York, 756

Sheehan, William F., 60-145 passim

Shepard, Edward M., 56, 100, 122, 124, 132

Shepherd, W. G., 81

Short ballot, 218  
 Sims, Admiral William S., 633, 742, 766  
 Smith, Alfred E., 591, 594, 792, 803  
 Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, 286, 394, 439  
 Society of Tammany, *see* Tammany Hall  
 Sons of the Revolution, 292  
 South America, 647; visit of U.S.S. Pittsburgh to, 636  
 Southeast Democratic Club, Brewster, N.Y., 87  
 Spanish Admiralty, 635  
 Spanish War Veterans, *see* United Spanish War Veterans  
 Spanish-American War, 317, 408, 463  
 Speakers' Training Camp for Patriotic Education, 533  
 Spellacy, Thomas J., 819  
 Springfield, Mass., 146, 551  
 Staatsburg (N.Y.) Fire Department, 213  
 State Senator, candidate for, 2-52 passim; public statements as, 56-234  
     passim, 815  
 State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C., 596  
 Staten Island, N.Y., 378, 765  
 Stein, A. O., 657  
 Sterrett, Captain Andrew, 262  
 Stevenson, Frederick Boyd, 808  
 Stewart, Mildred P., 597  
 Stockton, Calif., 797  
 Stormville, N.Y., 14  
 Strikes, 620, 693, 710, 719, 760  
 Suburban development, 197, 280  
 Sulzer, William, 257; impeachment trial, 272  
 Sunday Evening Club, Chicago, 500  
 Switzerland, military training in, 465  
 Syracuse, N.Y., 412, 686, 687, 693, 712, 802; naval station, 686; convention,  
     221  
 Syracuse Herald, interview, 693  
  
 Tacoma, 316  
 Taft, William Howard, 483  
 Talcott, J. Frederick, 751  
 Tammany Hall, 86, 137, 138, 142, 145, 180, 199, 211, 343, 362, 369; de-  
     tectives, 74  
 Tampico, Mexico, 326  
 Tangier, Morocco, 635  
 Tariff, 670, 740  
 Taussig, J. K., 733  
 Taylor, David W., 665  
 Tennessee, 296  
Tennessee, U.S.S., 630, 649, 655  
 Thirty-third Division, 590  
 Tilden, Samuel J., 297, 478  
 Tilden Democratic Club (New York), 297  
 Tillman, Benjamin R., 545

Toledo News-Bee, interview in, 81  
Tompkins Corners, N.Y., 37  
Towers, John H., 659  
Trans-Atlantic flight, 617, 622, 639, 659, 661  
Transportation, 280  
Treasury Department (U.S.) 281, 614  
Treaty of peace (Versailles), 598, 690, 712, 724, 725, 818  
Trenton, N.J., 786  
Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, 757  
Tripoli, 454  
Troy, N.Y., 146, 196, 198, 673; Chamber of Commerce, 673  
Trusts, denounced, 196; regulation of, 198  
Tuckahoe, N.Y., 356

Uniforms, naval, 652  
"Unit rule," 772, 773  
United Italian Society of the City of Poughkeepsie, 479  
United Service Club, Washington, 676  
United Spanish War Veterans, 417  
United States, budget system, 673, 750, 787; foreign policy, 251, 279, 303, 307, 314, 320, 321, 328, 350, 353-355, 364, 399, 432, 438, 444, 446, 449, 454, 465, 482, 522, 571, 572, 619, 628, 633, 635, 636, 682, 742, 762, 808, 824; population, 249  
United States archives, see Archives  
United States Army, see Army (U.S.)  
United States Congress, see Congress (U.S.); see also House of Representatives; Senate  
United States Constitution, see Constitution (U.S.)  
United States Daughters of 1812, see Daughters of 1812  
United States Department of Commerce, see Commerce Department (U.S.)  
United States Department of Interior, see Interior Department (U.S.)  
United States Department of Justice, see Justice Department (U.S.)  
United States Fuel Administration, see Fuel Administration (U.S.)  
United States House of Representatives, see House of Representatives (U.S.)  
United States Marines, see Marines (U.S.)  
United States Naval Academy, see Naval Academy (U.S.)  
United States Naval War College, see Naval War College (U.S.)  
United States Navy, 235-830 passim; see also Navy (U.S.)  
United States Railroad Administration, see Railroad Administration (U.S.)  
United States Senate, see Senate (U.S.)  
United States Senatorship issue, 56-164 passim  
United States Soldiers' Home, 666  
United War Work Campaign, 596  
University of the State of New York, 103  
Untermyer, Samuel, 163, 164  
Usher, Nathaniel R., 631  
Utica, N.Y., 709



Valatie, N.Y., 28  
 Vallejo, Calif., 790  
 Vassar Institute, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 447  
 Vera Cruz, Mexico, 350  
 Versailles Treaty, see Treaty of Peace  
 Veterans organizations, 648  
 Vice, 618, 729, 732-736, 752; investigation, 775, 776  
 Vice Presidential nomination, 800  
 "Victory," motion picture, 260  
 Victory loan, 650, 654  
 Virginia, 753  
 Vivisection, 704  
  
 Wage Board (U.S.), 276  
 Wages, navy yards, 241, 502, 820, 827  
 Wagner, Robert F., 116, 189  
 "Wall Street," 163  
 Walton, N.Y., 353  
 Wappingers Falls, N.Y., 19  
 War Department, 281, 692, 697  
 War games, 415  
 War of 1812, 205, 250, 291, 463  
 War Veterans and Sons' Association, 710  
 War-Camp Community Service, 566  
 Warfare, civilian concept, 444  
 Warn, W. A., interview with, 77  
 Washington, D.C., Army and Navy Club, 292; Board of Trade, 701; Camp Good  
     Will, 262; Chamber of Commerce, 280; Humane Societies, 704; Metropolitan  
     Presbyterian Church, 440; public statements in, 235-830 passim; teachers,  
     525  
 Washington, George, 513  
Washington, U.S.S., 481, 484  
 Washington Navy Yard, 237, 269, 271, 502, 650, 812  
 Washington State Democratic League, 318  
 Wassaic, N.Y., 5  
 "Watchful waiting" policy, 354, 355  
 Water power bill, 201  
 Water storage law, 182  
 Watertown, N.Y., 251  
 Watervliet Arsenal, 673  
 Webster, Hamilton Fish, 729  
 West Indies, 730  
 West Virginia, U.S.S., 481, 484  
 Westchester County Women Democrats, 822  
 Westerly, R.I., 778  
 Wheeler, Clayton D., 353  
 Wheeler, Everett P., 737  
 White Plains, N.Y., 355  
 Whitman, Charles S., 567  
 Wiccopee, N.Y., 17

William II, Emperor of Germany, 589  
 Wilson, Woodrow, 209, 210, 272, 279, 284, 311, 312, 318, 353, 361, 371, 372,  
 469, 475, 486, 487, 496, 498, 632, 684, 741, 742, 744, 755, 791, 806, 811,  
 814, 821  
 Wilson administration, 333, 337, 349, 366, 385, 483, 670, 741  
 Wingdale, N.Y., 7, 203; as prison site, 200, 203  
 Woman suffrage, 162, 808  
 Women in politics, 756  
 Worcester, Mass., 682, 683; Chamber of Commerce, 683; Polytechnic Institute,  
 682; Rotary Club, 683  
 World War Veterans, General Pershing Post No. 1, 648  
 Wright, J. E. M., 241  
 Wylie, Laura J., 162  
 Wyvell, Manton M., 384  
  
 Yachtsmen, 514  
 Yeomen, 651  
 Young Men's Christian Association, 450, 551, 642; Army and Navy branch, 461;  
 Baltimore, 464; Boston, 392; Brooklyn, 548; Hartford, Conn., 505; Inter-  
 national Committee of, 393; of Greater New York, 153; Rhinebeck, N.Y., 194;  
 Terminal Railroad Department, 416; war workers, 728  
 Young Men's Christian Association Building, London, 576  
 Young Men's Hebrew Association, 551  
 Youth, opportunities, 230









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